CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28544—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1891.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	3rd Oct.
B.I. MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	10th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	17th „
B.I. CATHAY	2983	500	A. Symons	24th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	31st „
B.I. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	14th „
B.I. OCEANA	6188	1200	P. S. Tomlin	21st „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	25th „
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	5th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	12th „
B.I. PESHAWUR	3606	600	W. A. Wheler	19th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	26th „
B.I. ROSETTA	3411	700	C. Gadd	2nd Jany.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	9th „
B.I. KHEDIVE	3893	600	L. H. Moule	16th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	23rd „

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crowe	24th Sept.
PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	8th Oct.
ROSETTA	3411	700	G. Gadd	22nd „
PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	5th Novr.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th „
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Dec.
MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	17th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 18, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct., 1891.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Oct., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th Oct., 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 20, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Oct. '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	3,800	550	18th Nov. '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	3,800	550	24th Sept. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
September 19, 1891.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	10th Oct.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, September 21st, 1891.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 23rd September, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on 26th Sept., at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on the 27th September, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail Steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 24th September, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd September 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*
SECOND SALOON accomodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th October, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

"KNIGHT" LINE.

S. S. KNIGHT COMMANDER," the large well-known steamer of this Line, will be sailing to Antwerp about the 25th inst., and has splendid First-Class Accommodation for a limited number of Passengers, and Electric Light throughout. For Fare and other particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Agents.

"MACIVER" LINE.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS will sail from Bombay as under unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

Vessels.	Tons.	
NIAGARA*	3100	Late September for Plymouth.
LYCIA*	3139	Early October for Plymouth.
EUROPA	2300	Late October for Continental Port.
RUTHENIA*†	5100	Early November for Plymouth.
ETOLIA*	3139	Late November for Plymouth.
NIAGARA*	3100	Early January for Plymouth.
ISAURIA*†	3339	Middle January for Plymouth.
LYCIA*	3139	Late January for Plymouth.

*Carry Surgeon and Stewardess, and fitted with Electric Light throughout.
†Has a Smoking Room, a Ladies' Saloon, and Upper Deck Cabins.
For further Particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the election of berths.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berth according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, including Railway, Steamer, and Diligence, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.
LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission*, and payable at our offices in any part of the World.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRIZE CUPS, GOBLETS, TANKARDS, &c.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, have on view at their Fort Establishment an Extensive and Splendid Assortment of the above. They have been well selected and form very suitable Prizes for—

SHOOTING, RACING, BOATING, YACHTING, POLO, GOLF, BADMINTON and all GYMKHANA and ATHLETIC TOURNAMENTS.

GOBLETS, of the Finest Electro-Plate, Richly Engraved and Chased, without Handes—

Height.	Capacity.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
8 inches, about	¾ Pint ..... from	31 0	35 0
9 „ „	1½ „ ..... „	45 0	50 0
11½ „ „	3 Pints ..... „	75 0	85 0

GOBLETS, of the Finest Electro-Plate, Plain, very suitable for Engraving.
The following are the most useful sizes.—

7¼ inches, about	¾ Pint ..... from	20 0	22 8
7¾ „ „	¾ „ ..... „	22 8	25 0
8 „ „	1 „ ..... „	27 0	30 0
9 „ „	1½ „ ..... „	29 0	33 0
10 „ „	2 Pints ..... „	34 0	38 0

PRIZE BOWLS.
Made in the best quality Electro-Plate, Gilt inside, Chased and Embossed, and Fluted Patterns with space for engraving Name, &c., mounted on Blackwood Stand—Diameter of Bowl 10 inches 135 0 150 0
Do. Do. Diameter of Bowl, 11 inches, Queen Anne Pattern 150 0 168 0
The above can be imported in Solid Silver, Richly Chased and Engraved { from 350 0 395 0 / to 500 0 560 0

TWO-HANDLED PRIZE CUPS.
Richly Fluted, Chased, and Embossed in a variety of Handsome Designs.

Height.	Capacity.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
8½ inches, about	1½ Pint ..... from	75 0	85 0
9½ „ „	2½ Pints ..... „	94 0	105 0
11½ „ „	6 „ ..... „	135 0	150 0
11½ „ „	5 „ ..... „	100 0	112 0

MANX LOVING CUPS.

Very Handsome and Effective Prize Cups, made of the Finest Electro-Plate, Richly Gilt Inside, Three-Handled—			
2 Pints, finished	Plain Dull	45 0	50 0
2 „	Plain Bright	45 0	50 0
4 „	Dull	67 0	75 0
4 „	Bright	75 0	85 0
6 „	Bright	100 0	112 0

BEER TANKARDS, CUPS, &c.

Beer Tankards of the Finest Crystal with Electro-Plated Bands and Handle—			
1 Pint size	from	12 0	13 8
2 Pint „	„	22 8	25 0
Beer Mugs, all Electro-Plate, Plain, Chased, or Engraved—			
1 Pint size	from	12 0	13
2 Pint „	„	20 0	22 8
Golf Beer Mugs in Fine Electro-Plate, Richly Engraved and Chased with Golf Designs	from	27 8	31 0
And a variety of others	from / to	12 0 / 40 0	13 8 / 45 0

ENGLISH OAK AND ELECTRO-PLATE.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Three-Handled Manx Loving Cups, made from Selected English Oak, and Neatly Mounted in Electro-Plate, with Shield for Inscription—Capacity, 3 Pints ..... from	60 0	68 0
Oak Beer Beakers, Mounted in Electro-Plate, with Shield for Engraving ...	31 8	35 0
Oak Beer Tankards, Mounted in Electro-Plate, with Shield	31 8	35 0

ARMY AND NAVY CUPS,
COCKTAIL SHAKERS,
PICNIC COMPANIONS,
SPIRIT FLASKS, &c., &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., LD.,
OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

TELEPHONES.—The Company's Telephone instruments, being the Master Patents of Graham Bell, Edison and Gower, are unequalled in every particular. They are of the very best English-make, and are thoroughly reliable, and will give greater satisfaction, and be found more economical than the cheap instruments which are offered for sale elsewhere, and which for practical purposes are useless.
The Company are prepared to undertake the erection of Telephone lines and Telephonic installations for Native States, Corporations, Companies or private individuals. Estimates furnished on application.

ELECTRIC BELLS.—The Company have a large and varied Stock of the best English-made Electric Bells, Indicators, Pushes, etc., with every recent improvement. Installations for Clubs, Hotels, and Private Residences supplied, and erection undertaken, if required, on moderate terms.
The attention of residents in the Mofussil is directed to the advantage of introducing Electric Bells into their Bungalows for readier communication with servants, whose quarters are often at some distance from the Bungalows.
Instructions given for erection and maintenance.

The Company also supply LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, MEDICAL INDUCTION COILS, ELECTRIC MOTORS, ELECTRIC FANS, BATTERIES and ELECTRICAL FITTINGS of all kinds.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, POST FREE, ON APPLICATION.

TO MILITARY OFFICERS.
FOR SALE.

THE UNIFORM of an OFFICER just joined another Regiment.

2 SCARLET PATROL COATS, not been worn.
1 BLUE PATROL COAT.
1 MESS JACKET and VEST, nearly new.
4 Pairs of OVERALLS.
1 TUNIC.
1 SCARLET SASH.

TO BE SOLD VERY CHEAP.

THORPE & CO.,
MILITARY TAILORS.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE
NOW USED as a REMEDY in all Cases of

WASTING DISEASES, Consumption, Cough, Diabetes, Infantile Diarrhœa, Hysteria, Rickets in Children, Defective Assimilation and all forms of Dyspepsia, chiefly presumed to depend upon the debility of the Stomach. The Flesh-forming and Bone-strengthening Properties of Codlactone are wonderful and well known to the Medical world. Persons, with weak Digestion or Convalescent from an illness or suffering from some chronic disease of an exhausting nature, will find this preparation of immense service. Is far from disagreeable smell and taste of Cod Liver Oil, is pleasant to the palate and easily digestible by the weakest stomach.
The *Lancet* says: "Is a Preparation of Emulsified Cod Liver with Lactophosphate of Lime. . . . It mixes very well with water or milk and the taste is not Repulsive. . . . Codlactone is likely to prove of value, where indicated, as the condition of Emulsion is of course calculated to promote speedy absorption."
Notes on Codlactone by a London Physician sent free on application. Physician Sample Packet of Codlactone, &c., will be given away free on receipt of card.
Can be had of all Chemists, &c., and at Messrs. F. S. MADON & Co., Market. Up-Country Orders carefully executed by

GENERAL MERCHANTS, }MADON, SONS & CO.,{ HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. MARCKS & COMPANY,
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS;
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS;
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JEWELLERY;
DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS;
DEALERS IN EVERY SORT OF PRECIOUS STONES,
No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND No. 1, ASH LANE,
BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

OUR numerous Friends and Customers having often expressed their appreciation of our liberal arrangements for their convenience, we beg to state publicly that we shall always study how best to meet the wishes of all persons dealing with us. The large European and Native establishment of skilled workmen kept by us has lately been increased; and we are prepared to execute all the additional orders, with which we may be favoured, with even greater despatch than heretofore.
THE REPAIRING of WATCHES and CLOCKS is still done entirely by the best-skilled European Watch-makers; and each Time-piece is thoroughly examined and tested by the Managing Director before it leaves their hands.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

KEMP'S FEVER MIXTURE,
A SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY,
NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW FINE ART PORCELAIN.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, have just received a quantity of extremely PRETTY NOVELTIES in TABLE ORNAMENTS, FLOWER VASES, etc., in the above Ware, which has now become very fashionable for Table use.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fancy Tinted Coloured Figures, with Basket Flower-Holders	3 8	4 9
Fancy Tinted Coloured Figures, with Shell Flower-Holders	14 0	16 0
Fancy Tinted Coloured Figures, with Rustic Wood Flower-Holders	4 8	5 0
Fancy Coloured Shell Flower-Holders, entwined with Lilies	8 0	9 0
Fancy Coloured Tripartite Shells, with Laburnum Flowers entwined	6 0	6 12
Tinted Basket, with Flower Spray entwined	2 8	3 0
Lily Flower-Holder, with Floral Spray	7 0	8 0
Fancy Tinted Shell, with Flower Spray entwined	8 0	9 0
Large Tinted Coloured Shell Flower-Holder	7 0	8 0
Child's Figure with Flower Basket	9 8	10 12
Fancy Tinted Coloured Child's Figure, with Rustic Tree Holder	4 8	5 0
Do. Large	6 0	6 12
Fancy Tinted Coloured Large Shell, with Figures of Two Children	20 0	22 4
Fancy Tinted Coloured Basket, Large	20 0	22 4
Fancy Figure of Child, with Two Basket-Holders	5 8	6 4
Fancy Basket, with Floral Spray entwined	4 8	5 0
Fancy Tinted Cottage Leaf Basket, with Flower Spray entwined	8 0	9 0
Fancy Tinted Basket, with Floral Spray	3 8	4 0
Fancy Tinted Figure of Child, with Leaf Basket	11 8	13 0
Fancy Tinted Flower Shells, Large	1 12	2 0
Do. do. Double Shells	1 8	1 12
Fancy Tinted Basket-Shaped Salt-Cellars	0 12	1 0
Fancy Tinted Shells for Salt-Cellars	0 8	0 12
Fancy Bird Salt-Cellars	0 8	0 12
Plain White Ware, Figure of Child, with Sack Flower-Holder	3 0	3 12
Figure of Child, with Basket Flower-Holder	4 0	4 8
Figure of Child, with Floral Holder	1 4	1 8
Child and Basket-Holder, wit Floral entwined	1 12	2 0
Child and Barrel Flower-Holder	2 8	3 0
Figure of Child, with Hamper Basket-Holder	3 0	3 8
Large Boat Shell Flower-Holders	3 8	3 14
Rustic Wood and Basket-Holders	2 0	2 4
Acorn Figured Flower-Holders	0 12	1 0

A LARGE VARIETY OF FLOWER SLIP HOLDERS,
From As. 8 to Re. 1-8.
FLOWER EPERGNES IN ARTISTIC DESIGNS,
Tinted, Coloured, and Plain White,
Cash Rs. 20; Credit Rs. 22-4.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
FORT, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTE SHOW-ROOMS.

PERSONS in want of a really good new (or second-hand) PIANO are invited to call at the above.

PIANOFORTES exchanged,
PIANOFORTES for hire,
PIANOFORTES renovated,
PIANOFORTES tuned,
At No. 43, Esplanade Road, and No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,
IMPORTERS AND AGENTS.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF
IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

THE most powerful Alterative for Cleaning the Blood from all Impurities. A certain Cure for Scrofula, Glandular Enlargements, Skin Eruptions, Mercurial Sores, Rheumatism and Gout, Dropsies, and in various obstinate Mucous Discharges.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 3-12.
Made in England for

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, MARKET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S NEW FLUID.
MATCHLESS FOR THE COMPLEXION.
A MARVELLOUS Preparation for Softening, Toning, and Beautifying the Skin. Removes Spots, Sunburns, Freckles, Blotches, and all Imperfections. Renders the Skin delicately soft and beautiful to the Eye.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

DEATH TO RATS.
KILLS
RATS,
COCKROACHES,
BEETLES.
Per Box, As. 8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S LAVENDER SALTS.
A unique and efficacious Smelling Salt, giving immediate relief in Head-ache, Influenza, and all Catarrhal Affections. Perfumed with great Richness and Delicacy, and of lasting quality.
Per Bottle, Re. 1 8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S
ANTACID LOZENGES.
FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Acidity of the Stomach, and all forms of Indigestion.
Made from the Formula suggested by Sir Wm. Roberts, and recommended by him as a simple and harmless yet perfect remedy for Acidity and Indigestion.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED BY
KEMP & CO., LD.,
PHARMACISTS, BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Bunder Road.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.
PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission without Life Certificate.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.
TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.
STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.
GOVERNMENT PAPER SHARES and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and given at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.
HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

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BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
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MACHINERY.
REVISED ESTIMATES
FOR
Hodgart's Combined Lever, and Hydraulic Cotton Presse Engines, Pumps and Boilers, &c., Pressing Machinery for all purposes. Mill Engines of all descriptions up to 5,000 I. H. P. Mill Gearing. Also all adaptations of Hydraulic plant. Apply to

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co., Bombay.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a Week. Contains Shipping Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SOLE LESSEE.....MR. GEO. C. MILN.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

In consequence of the great demand for RESERVED SEATS for the Opening Night, TWO EXTRA ROWS of Orchestra Stalls have been added. In order to prevent disappointment, intending Patrons are respectfully advised to book at once.

SATURDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 26TH.

First appearance in Bombay of the eminent Actor, Mr.

GEO. C. MILN,
GEO. C. MILN,
GEO. C. MILN,

Supported by the most accomplished Artiste,

MISS LOUISE JORDAN,
MISS LOUISE JORDAN,

and the most powerful dramatic organization that ever visited the East. Upon which occasion will be produced the most successful Drama of the present Century,

"LIGHTS O'LONDON!"
"LIGHTS O'LONDON!"
"LIGHTS O'LONDON!"
"LIGHTS O'LONDON!"

Harold Armytage.....MR. GEO. C. MILN.
Bess Marks .....MISS LOUISE JORDAN.

The whole of the magnificent scenery used in the Calcutta production, together with the marvellous mechanical effects, have been brought over to Bombay, and Mr. Miln ventures to assure play-goers of this City that the Drama will be placed before them in a manner never before attempted here.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—Boxes to hold Four, Rs. 16, and every additional chair, Rs. 4 each. Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 4; Second Seats, Rs. 3; Pit, Rs. 2; Back Seats, Re. 1.

Box Plan open this day at SOUNDY and Co.

Stage Manager.....MR. J. H. NUNN.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO Per S. S. "CLANGORDON," ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All claims must be presented for Settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's Arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st September, 1891.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S. S. "ADOWA" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is discharging in the PRINCE'S DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their cargo without delay.

All damaged goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Macaulay, before removal from the Dock premises, and all claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd September, 1891. Agents.

THE MacIVER Line S. S. "LYCIA" has ARRIVED from ANTWERP and LIVERPOOL, via KURRACHEE, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense. Consignees of Iron are requested to apply for delivery order within three days of Steamer's arrival; in default, no claim for wrong delivery will be entertained.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, September 21st, 1891. Agents.

COTTON WASTE.

THE undersigned wants to form connections with the most important Shippers of COTTON WASTE with a view of regular supplies. First-class German and English references given. Address WILHELM REIS, Heidelberg, Germany.

W. I. TURF CLUB.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the W. I. T. Club will take place at the Grand STAND, Poona, on SATURDAY, the 3rd October, at 8 A.M.

TOM LEMESURIER,
Poona, 21st September, 1891. Hony. Secy., W. I. T. Club.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT OOTACAMUND.

FOR SALE by Private Contract, with Furniture, that healthy, desirable and valuable property of the late Captain A. C. GRIFFIN, known as "MONTE ROSA," with its acres 22, decimals 74 of land suitable for building or grazing purposes, numerous Stables and out-houses, Tennis Courts and well kept and neatly laid-out Garden.

Offers for the whole, or for portions, of the property may be made to

CHAS. N. MINCHIN,
Executor with Probate of the late Captain A. C. Griffin.

Ootacamund, September 18, 1891.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of 1,912 cwts of SALTPETRE GROUGH (more or less) to the Gun Powder Factory, Kirkee, for the official year 1892-93, will be received by the Undersigned at his Office, on THURSDAY, the 29th October, 1891, up to 1 o'clock P.M.

2. Forms of Tenders, conditions, (which are procurable on payment of a fee of annas eight only) and further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. WALKER,
Captain, R. A.,
Offg. Superintendent, Gunpowder Factory.

Gunpowder Factory Office, Kirkee, 21st Sept., 1891.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—At the Meeting of Urgency, called for THURSDAY, the 24th Instant, at 3-30 P.M., Notice to the following effect will be moved by Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Esq., regarding the proposal of Government that the Acting Municipal Commissioner should serve on a Committee to be appointed by Government regarding the provision of Hospitals for Infectious Diseases :—(1) That the question involves in its entirety the consideration of many other matters besides those on which expert opinion may, in some respect, be useful. (2) That if it be sought to represent the Corporation on such Committee the presence of the Acting Commissioner would not be considered to effect that object. (3) That if that be not the object, then the Corporation would beg to be excused from consenting to a proposal which might apparently but not really have that effect. (4) That the Corporation would willingly request the Commissioner to furnish Government with all the information they may require.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, Municipal Corporation Office, 22nd Sept. 1891.

NOTICE is hereby given that AHMEDBHOY KEEKABHOY and SHAIFUDDIN KIKABHOY, the sons and legal heirs and representatives of MARIAMBU BADRUDIN, wife of KIKABHOY ABDULALI, deceased, late of Bombay Borah Mohomedan Inhabitant, since deceased, are desirous of getting the undermentioned property transferred to their names from the name of their deceased mother the said Mariambu, in the books of the Fazandar and the Collector of Municipal Assessment. All persons having any claim to or upon the said premises or anypart thereof in any way how so ever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered as waived and the transfer will be effected without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandaree land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Jail Road, outside the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1895 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 3,606 (2) 3606 (3) 3606 (4) 3606 (5) 3606 (6) and Street Nos. 47a, 47b, 47c, 47d, 47e, and bounded on the North by the property of Hakimjee Lookmanji, on the South by the property of Mr. Abdul Latiff, on the East by the property of Mr. Abdool Latiff Shaik Alli, and on the West by the Jail Road North.—Dated this 22nd day of September, 1891.

THAKURDAS, DHARAMSI, & CAMA,
Solicitors for Ahmedbhoy Kikabhoy and Shaifuddin Kikabhoy.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SCRAP BRASS FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, offers for the purchase of any quantity up to 50 tons of Scrap Brass in ingots, now lying in the Company's Stores., Parel, where the same can be viewed on application.

Tenders, which must state the price per cwt., weight over and delivered on the spot, will not be entertained unless made on the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 30 per ton up to a maximum of Rupees 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, 22nd September, 1891.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY) 23RD SEPT., 1891.

LADIES' INVITATION NIGHT.

(8-30 to 11 P.M.)

FREDELIS'S STRING BAND.

LADIES' SESSION from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Admission free, Skates 8 annas.

AFTERNOON SESSION, from 5 to 7 P.M.

Admission Re. 1, with use of Skates.

AN EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN INSTRUCTOR is present at all Sessions.

NUGENT & Co.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned is prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for the OCCUPATION OF PLOTS of GROUND, at the Colaba Cotton Green, during the ensuing Fair Season.

Particulars, regarding rent, &c. can be obtained on application at the Office of the Undersigned.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1891.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

LONDON—27, Leadenhall Street.
BOMBAY—28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road (above Agra Bank),

BEG to intimate that, in addition to their CITY OFFICE in 27 Leadenhall Street, they have NOW OPENED a BRANCH OFFICE, at the West End in 49-50 Parliament Street, near the India Office, which will be found convenient for their Lady clientele as well as for Service men, etc., etc.

This Branch Office will be under the direct personal control of their Mr. WILLIAM WATSON.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

LONDON—27, Leadenhall Street.
Do. 49-50, Parliament Street.
BOMBAY—28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road (above Agra Bank).

NOTICE.

AT a Meeting of the KARACHI PORT TRUST, held on FRIDAY, the 18th September, 1891, the undermentioned DEBENTURES were DRAWN :—Nos. 41, 87, 89, 192, 261 and 351.—Secretary, Standard Life Assurance Company, Bombay.

No. 507.—Khan Bahadur A. D. Hussanally Effendi, Karachi. Nos. 568 and 575.—Mr. Jehangir Jamsedjee Rajcotwalla, Karachi.

By order,
R. H. CUMMING, Secretary,
Karachi Port Trust.

Port Trust Office, Karachi, 19th September, 1891.

THE MANMAR MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Manmar Manufacturing Co, Ld., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Lon Tod 3rd Row, Khoja Moholla, on Wednesday, the 30th Septemper, 1891, at 11 a m to transact the following business :—

1 To receive the Direc ors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June 1891.
2 To declare a dividend.
3 To elect a Director.
4 To confirm the nomination of Mr. Pestonjee Kavasjee as a Director.
5 To authorise the Directors to enter into an agreement with the Agents in terms of clause 4 of the Memorandum of Association.
6. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th September to 9th October, 1891.

By Order of the Directors,
MOOLJEE JEWRAJ & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th September, 1891.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.

CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.

As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.

Rs. 53 per doz. qts. and Rs. 28 per doz. pts., nett cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FINE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY,

FROM J. D. WATSON & Co., LONDON.

Rs. 25 per dozen, subject to 5 Per Cent. Discount for Cash.

SPECIAL TERMS TO TRADERS, MESSES, AND CLUBS.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPERS FROM ENGLAND.

NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, and all PERIODICAL Publications despatched from England with punctuality, at LOWEST RATES, for Prepaid Subscriptions.

Price Lists may be obtained from

Messrs. KING, KING & CO., Bombay;
KING, HAMILTON & CO., Calcutta;
OR
HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, AND 45, PALL MALL,
LONDON.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..... Rs. 6.

Packing & Postage Extra.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GENTLEMEN'S Pearl-headed TOILET PINS, at Rs. 5, 6, 7, and 10 each. Fancy Jewellery in great variety.—Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Jewellers, and Diamond Merchants, 43, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and at Poona.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS.—WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

TO LET, from November 1st, commodious, conveniently situated BUNGALOW in Colaba. Rent moderate. Address "W," care of this Paper.

THE best ADVERTISING MEDIUM for men of all Trades and Professions is our "Never-fading" GLASS BOARDS Engraved in Gold and Silver letters.

NAMES, MONOGRAMS, and CRESTS on all sorts of Tumblers, Wine and Liquor Glasses, engraved and embossed to order.—Glass Decoration Works, 3, Hummum Street.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN OILMANSTORES. Mellin's Food per bot. Re 1-3, Nestle's Food per tin Re. 1. Fresh consignments received every Mail.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, will be OPENED from 1st October next. It is the most comfortable, central and accommodative Hotel on the "Hill." Rooms bright, airy and commodious. All the comforts of a home provided. Apply "Proprietors," Poona Hotel, Poona.

COPPER and BRASS TABLE LAMPS, FOR SALE, at HINK'S LAMP DEPOT, Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite the Singer Manufacturing Company.

JUST UNPACKED.—A fresh consignment of various kinds of TEAS from Annas 8 to Rs. 2 a lb. WILMUT and Co., Tea Merchants and Agents for India, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

BROWN ARAB HORSE FOR SALE. Very showy, about 14-2, 7 years, strong, quiet, willing. Used for the last 2 years in Carriage and Saddle. Carries a Lady. Never sick or sorry, a very good Saddle Horse, Rs. 600, open to offer. A. SIMEON, 29, Esplanade Road.

METROPOLITAN FASHIONS, Autumn and Winter 1891-92. Price Re. 1.—S. L. NORMAN and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED by examined BANDMASTER situation in Native Regiment. Apply to "J. B." care of Postmaster at Bosawall.

WANTED—For a large Spinning and Weaving Mill, now in course of construction in Bombay—a highly respectable and very experienced Mill Manager. Apply by letter only, with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned) to "S.," care of this paper.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business ANNOUNCEMENTS, BILL FORMS, BOOKS PAMPHLETS, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,248, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in Fancy Tin Boxes just received. Vegetable, Rs. 4-8, 8-12, and 18; Flower, Rs. 4-8, 6-8 and 8-12.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

TASTELESS Aperient Gelatin-Coated Catharlic Liver Pills, highly recommended by eminent Physicians as very effective against obstinate constipation. May be taken with perfect confidence.—FERNANDES & Co., Family Chemists and Consulting Physicians (25 years established), 30, Meadow Street, Fort.

REDUCTION in PRICE of CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.—From 1st April 1891. Sold by the principal European and Native Druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Post free, at 4 oz., Rs. 3-4; 8 oz., Rs. 6-3; 16 oz., Rs. 12-12. Cash with order.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LUTITIAN and MELTONIAN CREAM, Re. 1-4 and 12 as., Varnishes, Polishes, Creams and Dubbing of all description.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

CUMBALLA HILL.—UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, from 1st October. Apply to R. BRANSON, High Court.

FOR SALE.—LANDAU and Pair of Australian HORSES. Landau nearly new. Horses young, handsome, and fast. Apply to R. BRANSON, High Court.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!—Wine and Spirit of the best quality, Wholesale and Retail; FRENCH and ENGLISH SWEETS.—MORENAS & Co.

CHICAGO EXHIBITION.—The advertiser who is proceeding to America via London, early in October, will be glad to arrange any business for intending Exhibitors. Address for interview "CHICAGO," care of Messrs. KEMP and Co., Sassoon House, Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Golikera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further Particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

NOTICES.

Rs. 20,000 REWARD.

A REWARD of Rs. 20,000 is hereby offered and will be given by the undersigned on behalf of the Subscribers to the "Jam-e-Jamshed" Rajabai Tower Tragedy Reward Fund' and the "Rajabai Tower Case Committee" to any per on or persons who will give such information or evidence as will lead to the elucidation of the circumstances connected with the death of BAI BACHOOBAI and BAI PIROZBAI or either of them at the RAJABAI TOWER in Bombay on 25th April 1891, and to the detection and conviction in a Court of Justice of the person or persons who might have perpetrated or aided and abetted the perpetration of the Crime which is believed to have been committed in connection with the death of Bai Bachoobai and Pirozbai or either of them. The Reward will be apportioned amongst informants if more than one, as the undersigned may think proper.

This offer will be open for six months from this date.

SORABJI FRAMJEE PATEL,
Chairman,
FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary,
} Rajabai Tower Case Committee.

JEHANGIR B. MARZBAN,
On behalf of
Subscribers to the "Jam-e-Jamshed" Rajabai Tower Tragedy Reward Fund.'

Bombay, 19th September 1891.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared for the half-year, ended 30th June last, at the rate of Six Per Cent per Annum, and will be payable on or after the 23rd Instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 15th Instant.

By Order of the Board,
JAMES BUCHAN,
Manager.

Bombay, 21st September, 1891.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby cautioned not to cash or receive from Mr. A. M. JACOB or any other person or in any way to deal with the undermentioned 15 G. C. Notes of Rs. 10,000 each, the said notes forming portion of the monies entrusted by H. H. The Nizam of Hyderabad to Mr. Jacob, in respect of which proceedings have been instituted against Mr. Jacob.

Numbers of Notes L-18 36246 to 36,248, 36357 to 36365, and 37192 to 37194.

SANDERSON & Co.

17th September 1891.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. AARON MOSES GUBBAY from our firm here, England, and China ceased from the first day of January 1891.

E. D. SASSOON & CO.

Bombay, 21st September 1891.

NOTICE.

THE sale of the large and choice Garden belonging to the Hon'ble J. G. MOORE, C. S., will take place at No. 6, Queen's Gardens, Poona, on Thursday, the 24th, and FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 8 a.m., each day.

MORGAN & BALKRISHNA,
Auctioneers, &c.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

TENDERS are invited by SATURDAY, the 26th September, 1891, for making up and supply of Uniforms for the Corps upon terms to be obtained at Head-Quarters, Carnac Road.

By Order,
T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major
and Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

Bombay, 21st September, 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE 150 AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

BILLIARD AND REFRESHMENT ROOMS, BANDORA.

AT "MAIDEN HALL," Bandora, a splendid Bungalow, open to the Sea on all sides, situated on the Bandora Hill Road, good Billiard Tables and Refreshment Rooms, open from the 1st September for European Gentlemen, Visitors, and Boarders. Best Wines, &c., provided. Special accommodation reserved for Families. Previous Orders will receive Prompt Attention.

RUTTONJEE JAMASJEE MISTRY,
Proprietor.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders held at the Head Office, Manchester, on the 9th inst., a DIVIDEND of Rs. 5 per share, being at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, was declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1891.

The Dividend will be paid on and after 23rd September, between the hours of 11 A. M., and 3 P. M., on production of share certificates to Shareholders in India whose names appear on the Register on 15th inst.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 23rd September, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Local Committee,
ROBERT BEADLE,
Acting Secretary in Bombay

73, Apollo Street, Bombay, 19th Sept. 1891.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW GOODS
JUST ARRIVED.

REAL MANILLA CIGARS,
Nos. 1 and 2.
"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE."

"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS.

SPECIALLY MADE TO MY ORDER, AND CLAIMED TO BE THE FINEST CIGARS OF THEIR CHARACTER IN THIS MARKET.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DRY PLATES.

WRATTAN AND WAINWRIGHT'S INSTANTANEOUS AND DROP SHUTTER.

ILFORD'S

RED, WHITE, AND YELLOW LABELS.
ALL SIZES IN STOCK.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE
OF ALL KINDS.

GALVANIZED IRON BATH TUBS.

Specially strong for District use.

NEILGHERRY AND KANGRA TEAS.

Fresh Consignment received.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED FOR THE ADEN MUNICIPALITY A QUALIFIED SUB-ENGINEER or OVERSEER, who can survey, make plans and estimates, carry on works, and superintend the new Town of Shaikh Othman under the orders of the Municipal Officer. None but those who can read and write English well need apply.

Salary Rs. 150 with house rent Rs. 25 and Travelling allowance Rs. 30 per month. Applications to be submitted to the ASSISTANT RESIDENT in Charge, Municipality, Aden.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

ONE FIVE TONS ICE MACHINE, complete with its Appliances on Ammonia principle, each blocks 20 lbs. in weight in good working order FOR SALE. For further particulars apply to Mr. BYRAMSHA FARDOONJEE, Manager and Engineer, Ardeshir Ice Factory, near Babcola Tank Road, opposite Sir J. J. Hospital.

Dated this 1st day of September 1891.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS :—

SALISBURYS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
BEACONSFIELDS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,
GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,	BORNEOS.

NOTICE :—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CAUTION :—It having come to SPENCER & Co.'s knowledge that many Native Firms, with and without European designations, are supplying Cigars bearing the same names as their Popular Brands, they beg to warn the Public against these Imitations, and to request Purchasers to satisfy themselves that the Cigars are of their manufacture by examining the outside of the Box, and to accept none but those bearing the Signature of the Firm on the Label, and one of the Firm's Trade Marks, as below, branded on the Lid :—

Cigars covered with Sumatra leaf bear this brand.

Cigars manufactured with Dindigul Tobacco bear this brand.

SPENCER AND CO.,

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS. FACTORY :—DINDIGUL.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 3 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnance, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s, each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION :—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury, London.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$	63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4 Per Cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief comm

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a. m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p. m.
Rovers' Football Club, Cooperage Ground, 5-15. p.m.
Music at the Skating Rink, 8-30. p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a. m. to 1 p m., 5 to 7 p. m., and 8-30 to 11 p. m.
English Address, by Mr. B. C. Banerji, in the Shivaji High School, at 6, this evening, on "The Nature of God."

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 21st:—Wistow Hall (s), from Liverpool; and Adowa (s), London. Yesterday:—Kapurthala (s), from Karachi; and Wildcroft (s), put back from sea.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Hindoo (s), for Zanzibar, &c.; Kt. Errant (s), and Amphitrite (s), Karachi; and Aldborough (s), Calcutta.

Rovers' Football Club.—A practice game will be played on the Cooperage at 5-15, this evening. Members are requested to attend punctually.

English Address.—Babu B. C. Banerji, of Calcutta, will give a public address in English at the hall of the Shivaji High School, Girgaum, at 6, this evening. Subject: "The Nature of God."

A Native Chief in Bombay.—His Highess Apasaheb Angari, Commander-in-Chief of the Holkar's Army, has arrived in Bombay with sixty followers and has taken up his residence at Warden Road.

A Dishonest Servant.—Jaitha Vandravan, living at Frere Road, has reported to the police that his servant, named Rampa, stole gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 935, from a box in his room and absconded.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Orion, will be closed at the General Post Office on the 24th instant at 11 a.m. 2. Only Letters marked for despatch by this vessel Mail will be forwarded.

Daring Highway Robbery.—Shaik Mustafa Goolam Mahomed, an Arab, who came to Bombay from Jeddah only a few days ago, has made a report to the police to the effect that on Monday evening while he was passing along Grant Road he met three Mahomedans, who assaulted him and robbed him of two turkish coins and a bag, valued at Rs. 35.

Criminal Misappropriation.—Kessoo Alla Reukia, charged by Superintendent Ingram with cheating, dishonestly inducing delivery of three cases of chintz, valued at Rs. 800, and criminal misappropriation of the same, was convicted of the offense yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, by Mr. J. Sanders Slater, and sentenced to undergo penal servitude for twelve months.

Music at the Skating Rink.—The following selection will be played to-night commencing at 8-30 p.m.:—

March	British Grenadiers — W. S. Rockstro.
Valse	Southern Breezes — Meissler.
Polka	Colonel — M. Watson.
Mazurka	Sage Nichts — W Vanderwell.
Valse	Blondina — R. V. Schobel.
Polka	Hi Ti Ti — Geo C. Brunn.
Gavotte	Heimliche Liebe — Kuhu.
Galop	Au Bivouac — Gustav Langa.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Festival at Mazagon.—The annual festival of N. S. de Piadade was celebrated in the Church of N. S. de Gloria at Mazagon on Sunday. The Church was well decorated. The Bishop of Damaun was present. Rev. Father Quadros preached during the Mass, which was concluded by a procession and the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. It was followed by a general meeting which was presided over by the Bishop of Damaun. The report read by the Secretary was satisfactory in regard to the help given to a large number of the poor, and a balance of over Rs. 2,000 was shown to have been deposited in the bank. The President in commenting on the report exhorted the members to zealously persevere in the work of charity and extend the sphere of their action to afford relief to the needy who were in want of their assistance. After the end of the meeting a dinner was given to the poor, at which the Bishop assisted, the expenses being defrayed by Mr. J. M. de Souza.

Marring a good Career.—At the Esplanade Police Courts, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Constable Good, of the B. Division, charged M. D. Robello, a foreman in the Carnac Iron Works, belonging to Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown and Hepworth, with theft as a servant of a quantity of brass and copper valued at Rs. 45. Mr. John William Hepworth, Secretary and Manager of the above Company, appeared, and said that he had been missing articles from the premises for a considerable time past, which he reckoned amounted to between four and five hundred rupees during twelve months. The accused, who held a responsible position on a salary of Rs. 85 per mensem and a bonus of Rs. 25, had been in the company's service for a period of about 8 years, during which time implicit confidence had been placed in him. He could grant a pass for materials to be adjusted as fittings on board steamers in dock, but was not allowed to pass out anything on his own account. Information regarding the theft of the metal material had been conveyed to the police by Mr. Rassell, the witness's assistants while other employes spoke to the brass and copper being removed at various times. When the accused found he had been detected he replaced some of the property, a quantity of which had been sold to a *borah*, and threw himself at witness's feet beseeching mercy and forgiveness. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two months.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. Service will be held on board the steamer Knight Commander in the Victoria Dock, this evening, at 7-30 p.m. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel Flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

The following is the total return of rainfall at the undermentioned stations for the week ending Friday, 18th September, 1891:—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Jabalpur	61 15	Nassick	20 80
Raver	20 98	Deolalee	16 51
Nimbora	24 21	Ghoti	75 15
Bhadli	25 50	Nargaon	23 13
Jalgaon	36 93	Warrengaon	24 55
Sirsoli	23 32	Hoolgi	11 59
Mhasawal	27 25	Mohal	17 61
Maheji	26 19	Madha	10 62
Pachora	23 73	Barsi Road	11 35
Kasgaon	27 75	Keim	11 72
Naldongri	22 56	Jehur	12 25
Challisgaon	23 57	Pomalwari	8 6
Nandgaon	15 57	Dexal	11 45
Munmad	18 81	Lanowli	159 61
Lassalgaon	14 2	Dhond	9 29
Kerwadi	12 38	Talegaon	25 31

ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

The following is the return of rainfall at the following stations on the B.-G.-J.-P. Railway, being the quantity registered up to 21st September 1891:—

	In. ct.
Ghadechi	18 69
Dhola	23 16
Jetsisar	30 7

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 12th September, 1891, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	69,000	1,05,000	4,000	1,78,000
Or per mile of Railway	149	228	9	386
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	6,31,912	9,66,033	38,869	15,76,814
Total for 11 weeks	7,00,912	10,11,033	42,869	17,54,814
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	95,128	83,994	1,873	1,81,995
Per mile of Ry do.	209	182	4	395
Total to corresponding date do.	8,10,033	8,18,034	33,374	16,62,096
Decrease for the week			Rs.	3,995
Increase to date			"	92,718

In Elberfeld (Rhenish Prussia) the wives of the manufacturers have established an interesting institution, which is described by M. Jules Simon in *The New Review*. Each of them takes a factory girl for a year and teaches her the work of a servant. The poor girls when they arrive know how to join on, to card, to comb, but are so ignorant of household duties that they could not light a fire or thread a needle. Now they can marry. Before a young girl thinks of marriage she must pass through this course of instruction for a year.

THE "IMPERIAL" DIAMOND CASE.

On Saturday, at the Calcutta Police Court, in this case, Mr. William Henry Cheetham, examined by Mr. Woodroffe, said.—He was a partner in Messrs. Kilburn and Company. The diamond known as the "Imperial" was sent out to witness' firm by Messrs. Pittar, Leverson and Company of London. Mr. Shirley Tremearne was the first person in this country who spoke to witness about the diamond. Mr. Tremearne is not at present in India. During the course of the negotiation he ascertained whom Mr. Tremearne was acting for in the matter, and found it was for Mr. Jacob. On hearing from Mr. Tremearne he put himself into communication with Messrs. Pittar, Leverson and Company. Fifty thousand rupees was first mentioned as a deposit; subsequently thirty-five thousand was mentioned. He first put himself into communication with Mr. Tremearne regarding the deposit of Rs. 50,000. Mr. Tremearne told witness that Mr. Jocob would make the deposit. Witness received the deposit of Rs. 53,000 from Mr. Jacob. This was on the 30th of April. He granted Mr. Jacob a receipt. This receipt correctly set forth the terms of the contract with Mr. Jacob. The telegram of the 31st March is not in his possession, but is with Mr. Treamearne. He communicated with Messrs. Pittar, Leverson and Co., after signing the receipt. The first time he saw Mr. Jacob in connection with the matter was on the 23th of April. When Mr. Jacob came to witness' office on that day he offered witness Rs. 50,000 deposit. Accused said he would deposit Rs. 50,000 for this diamond in accordance with the arrangement made with Mr. Treamearne. Witness declined to receive it without hearing from Mr. Treamearne. Witness put himself in communication with Mr. Treamearne. Mr. Jacob went away, but returned on the 30th with Mr. Tremearne. He was not sure whether Mr. Jacob told him, or Mr. Treamearne told him, before the 28th of April, that the Nizam of Hyderabad would be a likely purchaser of the diamond. Mr. Jacob made a statement to witness regarding the deposit of a sum of money with him by the Nizam. Mr. Jacob said that the Nizam had deposited five lakhs of rupees with the Bank of Bengal at Hyderabad, in his name as a security and that the Nizam would not negotiate for the purchase of the diamond through any body else. This statement, he believes, was made on the 18th of April. It was arranged by Mr. Jacob that the diamond was to come out by the first mail in June. The reason given by Mr. Jacob for fixing that time was that the deposit would be ready by that time. The Exchange was eventually arranged at 1s. 4d. Mr. Jacob told witness that the Nizam's treasury was to appropriate ten lakhs monthly towards the purchase of the stone. It was either Mr. Tremearne or Mr. Jacob who told him this, but he thought it was Mr. Jacob. His firm were informed that the price would have to be refunded in case the Nizam rejected the stone. This was on the 30th of April. Either Mr. Tremearne or Mr. Jacob told him this; they were both present at the time. The stone left England on the 5th of June, and arrived here about the 26th, but he could not exactly say. On the 22nd of June he first heard of the deposit from Mr. Tremearne. On the 24th of June his firm wired Mr. Jacob at Belvedere, Simla: "Stone arrived when are you coming." Subsequently Mr. Jacob arrived in Calcutta. The first communication he had about the stone was from Mr. Tremearne, when he said he was acting as Mr. Jacob's agent.

Mr. Inverarity said he did not say that Mr. Tremearne did not act as their agent, but he did so before the stone left England.

Examination continued.—On the 30th of April he saw Mr. Jacob and Mr. Tremearne together. He did not see Mr. Jacob from that day till after the diamond arrived. He had some conversation with Mr. Jacob respecting the 23 lakhs of rupees. This was, he thought, on the 10th of July in witness' office. Mr. Jacob said he had come to make the deposit, on which Messrs. Kilburn and Co. should deliver to him the diamond. There was a question raised as to the rate of exchange, and to the amount to be deposited with witness. Mr. Jacob proposed to deposit 22½ lakhs, to which he agreed. This was taking it at the rate of 1s. 4d. He had the necessary receipts prepared, and went over to the Bank of Bengal. The communication regarding the 23 lakhs deposited in the Bank of Bengal took place before this. He could not remember by whom Mr. Jacob said the money was deposited. He did not remember Mr. Jacob saying anything further about the 23 lakhs. At this stage the Court rose for the day.

THE COMMISSION TO HYDERABAD.

Messrs. Woodroffe and Dunne, instructed by Mr. E. H. Cowie, of Messrs. Sanderson and Co., appeared for the prosecution, while Messrs. Inverarity and Pearson, instructed by Mr. Geddes, of Morgan and Company, represented the defence.

Mr. Woodroffe asked that a time be fixed for the Commission to Hyderabad to examine the Nizam. He had already received intimation from the Nizam that he was already to be examined, as also was the Resident, if the Commission was dispatched by next Thursday's mail train, and he begged to call attention to the fact that the words of the second clause of Section 503 limit the person to whom the Commission is issued. He had received information from the Resident that he was ready to receive the Commission, and it was undesirable that there should be any delay, for, as was intimated both here and in the High Court, after the examination of the Nizam it was proposed to cross-examine the witnesses here. Monday 4th prox. was agreed upon.

Mr. William Henry Cheetham's examination continued.—He received a telegram from Mr. Jacob. After the telegram he sent saying "the stone has arrived, when are you coming." He received this telegram from Mr. Jacob from Simla on the 9th of July: "As soon as money is transferred to Calcutta," Mr. Jacob came to witness' office on the 18th of July alone, and from there went with him in one *gari* to the Bank of Bengal, while Mr. Toynbee of the firm went there in another with the diamond. On his arrival at the Bank he went to see the Secretary, Mr. Cruickshank, and said something to him. Mr. Jacob was not present. He said to Mr. Cruickshank that he came about the transfer of a large sum of money. Mr. Jacob then came into the room. Mr. Cruickshank asked to see the diamond, and witness got Mr. Jacob's permission. The stone was shown to Mr. Cruickshank; and one of the Bank assistants was called in and also saw it. He sat down in Mr. Cruickshank's room, and wrote a cheque for Mr. Jacob to sign. This (produced) is the cheque, the body of it, and the figures are in his handwriting. It was signed by Mr. Jacob in witness's presence. After the cheque was signed, they were conducted to another room, when this cheque for 23 lakhs was given to an assistant in charge there, and another cheque was written out for 22 lakhs of rupees. He could not recollect the details of the transfer. He knew he made a cheque for Rs. 50,000, the amount which had been deposited with him by Mr. Jacob. This (produced) is the cheque. The cheque was endorsed by witness to Mr. Jacob, and then endorsed back again by Mr. Jacob to Kilburn and Company, and afterwards re-endorsed by Mr. C. C. Kilburn, for payment. He believed this cheque was paid straight in to the account which he then caused to be opened. That account was entitled Kilburn and Co. P.L. P. L. stood for Pittar, Leverson. He believed a cheque was drawn by Mr. Jacob for 22 lakhs, and paid into the new account, together with the cheque for Rs. 50,000, thus making up the price of the diamond. He could not recollect what was done with the cheque for 22 lakhs of rupees. He received the 22 lakhs of rupees from an account standing in the name of Mr. Jacob. Mr. Jacob gave a receipt for the money, and witness made the diamond over to him in the Bank of Bengal. He wrote Mr. Jacob a letter on the same day. This (produced) is the letter. Mr. Jacob sat down in his office and wrote a reply. This (produced) is the reply. That concluded the arrangements with Mr. Jacob for the time being, and he left with the diamond. Witness next received a telegram from Buxar from Mr. Jacob saying that he had left. On the 21st of July he received this telegram (produced) from Mr. Jacob from Hyderabad: "Diamond rejected there has been foul play here; leaving for Calcutta tomorrow." On receiving this telegram witness wired to Pittar, Leverson, London. He received a reply from them. It was to the effect that the diamond should be returned uninsured. He now finds the telegram: "Imperial return uninsured wire fulfilment." He received a telegram from Mr. Jacob on the 22nd of July: "Secure draft if favourable; if not await my arrival. Nizam cut me six lakhs. Wire Bombay." On receipt of this telegram he put himself into communication with Pittar, Leverson by wire: "Imperial cancelled yesterday. Mr. Jacob now intimates sale gone through; arrives here Monday."

He telegraphed to Mr. Jacob also: "Exchange lower than when you left but firm. Wire instructions." On the same day he sent another telegram signed by his firm, and received a reply from Mr. Jacob. He saw Mr. Jacob on the 27th about 10 a. m. Mr. Jacob told witness that he had been to Hyderabad and shown the stone to the Nizam, who had refused to take it. Thereupon he left the palace, went to the Telegraph Office, and telegraphed to witness that the diamond had been rejected. Afterwards Mr. Jacob said he had called upon Mrs. Abid, and in consequence of what passed he went to the palace again, where he saw the Nizam, and the Nizam concluded the purchase for 40 lakhs. Witness wished to say that, after his examination the other day, a circumstance came to his recollection, which proves to his mind beyond doubt that Mr. Jacob had said to witness that he did see the Nizam a second time. Mr. Jacob had taken from witness a coloured drawing of a stone to show the Nizam. He said that on showing it to the Nizam, the Nizam said words to this effect: "I am surfeited with your first dish, and already you are preparing another." Later on Mr. Jacob at the same meeting said that he had received a telegram from Hyderabad telling him to return the money. He said the telegram was from the Nizam's valet, and that he (Mr. Jacob) could take no instructions but from the Nizam himself. At this stage a broker came, the rate of exchange was settled, and he was instructed by Mr. Jacob to remit the £150,000 to London. On this witness instructed the broker to secure the exchange for the £150,000. The amount came up to Rs. 20,71,942-7-1. It was obtained on a cheque on his account P. L. in the Bank of Bengal favouring the Hongkong-Shanghai Banking Corporation. This (produced) is the cheque. For the balance he gave a cheque to Mr. Jacob for Rs. 1,77,131. This was after deducting a small amount for insurance, i. e., £66-13-4 and Rs. 5-10 for a telegram. This (produced) is the cheque for the amount. He knew on the 10th that the 23 lakhs placed to the credit of Mr. Jacob had been placed there by the Nizam. Shortly before Mr. Jacob left for Hyderabad on the 10th July he knew that the Nizam had purchased the stone for 46 lakhs. He heard this from Mr. Jacob. In referring to the telegram which Mr. Jacob said he had received from the Nizam's valet on the 26th of July. Mr. Jacob had it with him when he came to witness's office. Witness saw the telegram in Mr. Jacob's hand, but did not read it. Mr. Jacob said that the telegram was to the effect that he should return the money, but he did not intend to act unless under the Nizam's instructions.

Witness sent this telegram (shown) to Mr. Jacob while he was en route to Calcutta: "How is exchange. Reply Mokameh," to which he replied "17-20-38." After getting the diamond out to this country he showed it to nobody before he showed it to Mr. Cruickshank at the Bank with Mr. Jacob's permission. His assistant in their jewellery department saw the stone when it arrived. When Mr. Jacob saw him on the 27th and directed him to make the remittance, he did not show witness the diamond. Mr. Jacob said he had brought the diamond back from Hyderabad as security for the balance of the money. On the 29th of April, Mr. Jacob showed him a slip, being a deposit slip, for five lakhs of rupees on the Bank of Bengal, Hyderabad, which was to be forfeited if his Highness bought the diamond from anybody else.

Cross-examination reserved.

Mr. Andrew Veitch, examined by Mr. Dunne, said:—He was the manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Calcutta. He remembered making a remittance on the 27th of July last to Patter Leverson and Company from Kilburn & Co. The broker, Mr. Chapman, saw him in reference to the matter. The amount was £150,000, and the rate was 1s. 5¾d. The equivalent was Rs. 20,71,942-7-1. Mr. Chapman saw witness at 11 a.m. when the contract was made. Mr. Chapman then left. It was a remittance by wire on that day. The regular time for sending wire remittance is 2 p. m. That wire was sent on or about that time.—*Englishman*

CRICKET.

Y. M. C. A. *vs.* PARSEE GYMKHANA.

A match was played between the 1st XI. of the Y. M. C. A. Athletic Club and the Parsee Gymkhana on Saturday last on the Cooperage which resulted in a draw decidedly in favour of the former, who had only four runs to make to win and seven wickets to fall, when the rain put a stop to the match.

The following are the scores:—

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

B R Patel, c Hildreth, b F Clark	0
D D Kanga, c Waller, b F Clark	9
S B Doctor, b F Clark	2
R D Cooper, b Hale	4
M D Kanga, c F Clark, b Hale	1
R E Mody, c Waller, b Hale	0
E A Daver, c F Clark, b Hale	7
P D Kanga, st Leggett, b Hale	11
S H Harrer, c F Clark, b Hale	1
D C Pundole, b Hale	0
P H Davur, not out	3
Extra	8
Total	47

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
F Clark	60	8	8	3
P Pildreth	25	12	3	2
E J Hale	76	18	5	7

Y. M. C. A. ATHLETIC CLUB.

E James, b Mody	1
W B Leggett, b E Daver	13
W George, c P Kanga, b Pundole	0
F J Clark, not out	22
E J Hale, not out	0
H J Clark, H Winckler, R Boileau, W Lane, J Waller, P Hildreth } Did not bat.	
Extra	8
Total for 3 wickets	44

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
R E Mody	45	12	2	1
D C Pundole	35	20	2	1
E Daver	10	4	..	1

Y. M. C. A. *vs.* B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

A match was played between the 2nd XI. of the Y. M. C. A. Athletic Club and the B.B. and C. I. Ry. C. C. last Saturday on the Cooperage, and resulted in a draw in favour of the former. The following are the scores:—

Y. M. C. A. ATHLETIC CLUB.

Wallick, b Mackeson	6
H Engel, b Powers	25
J E P White, b Mackeson	1
D J Sharp, run out	0
Row, b Mackeson	0
O'Brien, b Powers	24
R Laxton, b Powers	0
J Allan, b Powers	6
Sands, run out	8
McCarthy, not out	1
Roberts, b Counsell	1
Extras	4
Total	76

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Mackeson	70	43	0	3
Powers	80	28	6	4
Counsell	11	0	2	1

B. B. AND C. I. RY. C. C.

Printer, b Engel	5
Dracott, b Engel	11
Little, b Engel, c Allan	1
Mackeson, b Engel	6
Counsell, b White	0
Powers, b Engel, c Roberts	4
Hewett, not out	6
Robinson, b Engel	2
Nash, not out	1
Owen, b White	0
Balaporia, did not bat	0
Extras	6
Total for 8 wickets	42

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
H Engel	70	9	9	6
J Allan	45	16	3	0
J E P White	30	11	1	2

P. & O. C. C. *vs.* PENGANCE C. C.

A match was played on Saturday on the Esplanade ground between the above teams, which resulted in a victory for the latter by 30 runs. Appended are the scores:—

PENGANCE CRICKET CLUB.

1st Innings.

P Callaghan, b Maidment	1
J Baker, b H Corke	0
N Graham, b H Corke	3
I Clyne, c Gilder, b H Corke	0
J Higgins, b Ambosta	15
E Buckle, b H Corke	0
O Clyne, c P Corke b H Corke	2
P Wingrove, b H Corke	0
E Baird, not out	1
R Foster, b H Corke	1
E Pinto, c P Corke, b H Corke	0
Extras	5
Total	28

P. & O. CRICKET CLUB.

1st Innings.

B Maidment, c Foster, b Baird	18
W O'Neil, st and b Baird	2
C Corke, c Pinto, b Baird	2
H Corke, c Wingrove, b Clyne	9
P Walker, run out	5
P Corke, not out	4
M Kelly, b Clyne	5
C Lafrenais, c Wingrove, b Clyne	0
W Gilder, b Baird	1
A Ambosta, b Clyne	0
L Buckle, b Clyne	6
Extras	6
Total	58

BARONET *VS.* HINDOO JOLLY.

In a match between the above clubs, the former got an easy victory over the latter by an innings and nine runs. The Hindoos, owing to the splendid bowling of Bharucha brothers could score 34 runs only, of which Shroff contributed 10 (not out). The Baronet scored 89 runs for eight wickets. Down of which N. Panttaki, Haji Baba, Kasinath, and Parsotum, contributed 24, 15, 13 and 12, respectively. The Hindoos in their second innings scored 46 runs.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The British s s Aldborough, 1,577 tons, Captain J J Jones, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

The British s s Kt Errant, 2,240 tons, Captain J J G Mathews, cleared yesterday for Karachi, in ballast.

The British s s Amphitrite, 1,476 tons, Captain A Robertson, cleared yesterday for Karachi, in ballast.

The British s s Adowa, 1,347 tons, Captain F Patson, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from London via Karachi, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs M Mackenzie and Co.

The Hall Line s s Wistow Hall, 2,139 tons, Captain J W Kelly, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Liverpool, with a cargo of 3,993 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward Bates and Co.

The B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr W C Wilkinson, Mr K B Telang, Mr Hiranand and 171 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—September 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Sullamut	3691	Webber	A	J Mackintosh & Co
" Clan Gordon	1343	Morrison	B	F Muir & Co
" Nyanza	1421	Simons	D	Allana Munji & Co
Barque G Caladh	510	Lamont	G	.....
S.S. Poonani	....	Nacoda	M	Shepherd & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Krishna ..... Nacoda ..... Shepherd & Co.

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Ravenna	1915	Crewe	1	P & O S N Co.
" Ganges	1490	Roberts	2	P & O S N Co
" Singapore	2131	Parodi	3	F Bozzoni
" Thibet	1690	Wibmer	4	P & O S N Co.
" Mirzapore	2168	Harvey	5	P & O S N Co
" Kt. Commander	2732	Thomas	6	K Nixon & Co.
" Imperator	2441	Bedchtinger	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co
" Orion	1813	Orlando	8	A-H Lloyd's S N Co
" Niagara	1974	McConachie	9	K Nixon & Co
" Lycia	2116	Jones	10	K Nixon & Co
Barque Valiant	1582	Valiant	11	H A H H Abdoola
S.S. Oriental	939	Forbes	16	B I S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Wistow Hall (s)	Kelly	Liverpool, Aug 25.
	Adowa (s)	Patson	London, Aug 20.
22	Kapurthala (s)	Rothwell	Karachi, Sept 19.
	Wildcroft (s)	Murray	Put back from sea.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Hindoo (s)	Preston	Zanzibar, &c.
	Kt. Errant (s)	Mathews	Karachi.
	Amphitrite (s)	Robertson	Karachi.
	Aldborough (s)	Jones	Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Clan Gordon, for Havre and London.
" Culna, for Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
17	Maharaja s	Sandilands	Rangoon, Sept 11.
	Chancellor s	Hannay	Liverpool, Aug 18.
	Niemen s	Trager	Colombo, Sept 11.
	Ailsa ship	Nacoda	Jeddah, July 13.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 17.—Steamers River Indus, Arratoon Apcar. City of Bombay, Goorkha, Clitus, Arabia, Angerton and Kistna, and barque Danube.

DAILY IMPORTS.—September 22.

From Glasgow.
Niagara s—55 cases chemicals, Rogers and Co.
From Liverpool.
Persia s—2 cases cutlery, H A H Hassum.
City of Dundee s—5 cases padlocks, H A H Hassum.
From London.
Rohilla s—4 cases toys, M Joosub; 5 boxes time-pieces, Droz and Co; 2 bales wall paper, A Abdool Hoosin.
From Hamburg.
Gutenfels s—10 cases colour, T F Bengalee; 5 bales tissue paper, N. Ramchander and Co; 5 bales tissue paper, V. Abdoolally; 3 cases glassware, A Jan Mahomed.
From Antwerp.
Astraea s—11 cases earthenware, A. Blaschcek and Co.
Rannoch s—10 cases color, A Sumsoodin.
Gutenfels s—6 packages glassware, Essa Beg Mahomed; 50 casks alizarine dye, Erusthausen and Co; 38 cases anniline dye, C Ramjee.
From Genoa.
D. Balduino s—39 cases colour, G. Muljee.
From Trieste.
Orion s—5 cases musical instruments, M Joosub: 10 bales tissue paper, M. Russoolbhoy.
Poseidon s—10 cases soap, N H Cassum.

DAILY EXPORTS.—September 22.

For Liverpool.
Sullamut s—20 bales wool, Dayal Khimjee; 104 bales cotton fly and 15 bales cotton waste, Pragjiee Heerjee.
For London.
Mirzapore s—36 cwts fennel seed, L Mirally and Co; 6 bales hides, R Dhunjee; 14 cwts fishmaws, V Hajeebhoy; 100 cwts gum, Tod Durrant and Co; 10 cases bristles, Beier and Katz; 9 bales hides, P Eduljee; 9 bales hides and skins, R Kaderbhoy; 10 bales skins, C Alloo; 8 bales skins, R H Abdoolcadur; 27 cwts gum, D Khimjee; 130 cwts gum, S Runchordas; 19 cwts fishmaws, D Mowjee; 45 bales hides and skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 282 hides and skins, Owen and Okell; 220 cwts gum, Nurpal Mowjee; 95 cwts deer horns, J M Remtoola.
For Dunkirk.
Ganges s—4,002 cwts linseed, K Luckmidas and Co; 2,201 cwts linseed, J C Bushby and Co; 2,236 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 3,000 cwts poppyseed, F L Batliboi and Co; 1,000 cwts horns, R Kaderbhoy; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, Lyon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.
For Antwerp.
Niagara s—4,002 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 2,007 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 1,002 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Kt Commander s—200 cwts gum, Volkart Brothers; 30 cwts gum, Otto Martin; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
For Havre.
Clan Gordon s—4,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.
For Trieste.
Imperator s—62 cwts myrabollams, W. Gurtler; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 570 bales cotton, A. Blaschcek and Co; 220 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 210 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
For Naples.
Singapore s—2,000 cwts wheat, A. Blaschcek and Co.
For Genoa.
Singapore s—6,000 cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co.
For Calcutta.
Culna s—409 bales cotton, R. Luchmondas; 200 bales cotton, Phirozo C. Sethna.
Wardha s—55 bales cotton, R. Foolchand.
For Hongkong.
Ravenna s—44 cwts wheat flour, Victoria Roller Flour Mill; 48 chests opium, P. and O. Co.; 50 bags wheat flour and 75 bales twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.
For Shanghai.
Ravenna s—25 bales twist, Tata and Co; 55 cwts sandalwood chips, J. Kika; 181 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 83 bales twist, 50 bags wheat flour and 51 chests opium, Sassoon J. David and Co; 5 chests opium, C. Bomonjee and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—September 21.
Douglas, Major, Bo, R A, from leave, from Australia.
September 22.
Hodson, Surgn-Major, Bo, M S, on leave, from Mountabout.
Morgan, Lt-Col, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.
Hogsted, Dy Surgn-Genl, Bengal, Medical Staff, on leave, to Australia.
DEPARTURES.—September 14.
Windham, Lieut, 21st Bo I, on leave, to Simla.
September 21.
Heyman, Capt, 21st Bo I, on leave, to Poona.
September 22.
Welch, Brigade-Surgn, Bengal, Medical Staff, to join, to Peshawur.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1891.
Bombay Light Horse.

1. There will be drill for Recruits at the Riding School on Thursday, the 24th instant, at 7 a.m. (Plain clothes.)
2. There will be practice at Tent-pegging on the Kennedy Sea Face on Saturday, the 26th instant, at 7 a.m.
3. The following promotions are sanctioned:—
Sergt J M Ryrie to be Troop Sergt-Major.
Corpl H S Symons to be Sergt to complete establishment.
Lce-Corpls Dallas Brooks and T. J. Bennett to be Corporals to complete establishment.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjt, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 22rd September, 1891.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—
Fort Head-Quarters.
To-day, at 6-30 p.m.—Gun drill.
Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
Thursday, at 5-45 p.m.—Gun drill.
2. There will be 10" R. M. L. Gun drill at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters at 7 a.m., to-day.
3. There will be a Regimental Committee Meeting at the Fort Head-quarters on Friday next, the 25th inst., at 6 p.m.
Business:—1st—To discuss the drawing up of a prize scheme for 1891-92. 2nd—To settle the proposal regarding the alterations, &c., to the Byculla Head-quarters.
It is particularly requested that every member will make a point of attending as the subjects for discussion are of some importance and involve a considerable expenditure of funds.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr C W McMinn is permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service.

The services of Surgn D M Moir, Bengal Establt, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The Rev A Ferrier, Offg Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, is confirmed in that appointment.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

During the absence of Mr C Little on privilege leave granted to him by the Government of Bengal with effect from the 14th inst, Mr J H Gilliland, Professor, Presidency College, is appointed to act as Second Assist to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Surgn S H Henderson, M B, I M S (Bengal), is appointed to the medical charge of the Bundelkhand Political Agency, in addition to his military duties.

Surgn-Major A S Faulkner, I M S (Bombay), Agency Surgn in Ulwar, is granted privilege leave for thirty days.

Surgn A J Heath, M B, I M L (Bombay), on general duty in the Nagpur Dist. is appointed to officiate also as Medical Officer of the Western

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Waudby Road, Fort, over Alexandra Girls' School, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, handsome china and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, oil paintings and oleographs in gilt frame, Hinks' and Ditmars' table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c, the property of Dr. E B RYDER.

The property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 black horse, suitable for Victoria or Shigram.
1 chesnut Arab horse, 14, 2½, very powerful, quiet in single and double harness.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 second-hand office shigram.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BARODA STREET, OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA DOCK.

On TUESDAY, the 29th day of September, 1891, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagee Vankardas Suratram of Kasoda, in the Khandesh District, and on account and at the risk of Soonderjee Bhaijee, Damjee Cooverjee and Dyal Dharamsee, carrying on trade in Bombay, under the name and style of Messrs. Meghjee Punja & Co., in pursuance of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 21st day of February, 1889, made between the said Soonderjee Bhaijee, Damjee Cooverjee and Dyal Dharamsee of the one part, and the said Vankardas Suratram of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, together with the hereditaments, messuages, tenements and buildings erected and standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the Baroda Street, Wadiby, on the Elphinstone Estate, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 332 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by Baroda Street, on or towards the south partly by land leased to Jeewram and partly by land leased to Nowla Purra, on or towards the east by land leased to Rawjee Jeevram, and on or towards the west by land leased to Messrs. Edward Bates and Co., which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3106, and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1473, and Street or property No. 80 and are in the occupation of the said Messrs. Meghjee Punja and Co. and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned or to Dhondo Shamrao Garud, Esquire, Attorney for the mortgagee.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT NEW WADY AND AT ROWLEE STREET IN THE VILLAGE OF SION, RESPECTIVELY, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Gordhandas Khatao Jakanjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Harrichand Wittoba, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of mortgage and further charge, dated respectively the 15th day of August, 1883, and 21st day of April, 1890, the following properties:—

LOT No. 1.

On FRIDAY, the 9th October, 1891.

All that piece or parcel of Government Taka hilly ground, situate at Rawlee Street, in the village of Sion, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward F No. 352, and Street No. 1193, and by the Collector of Bombay under old No. 24, New No. 1551, Old Survey No. 12, New Survey No. 640, containing by admeasurement 10276 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the north, south, east and west by Government ground.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

LOT No. 2.

At 4 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 10th October. 1891.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with a messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at New Wadi, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, admeasuring 2884·9 square yards or thereabouts, standing in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C. No. 4862, and Street No. 45-47, and in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under old No. 64, New No 611, old Survey No. 365, and New Survey No. 395, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east partly by the property of Nana Morojee and partly by the compound and building of Balcrushna Raghoba, on the west by the public passage, called New Wadi, on the north by the property of Moroba Ballajee, and on the south by the property of Ramcreuhna Morojee, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Harrichand Wittoba and his tenants.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, September 23, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BREACH CANDY ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Kalidandas Dharamdass and Runchordass Dharamdass, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Keshav alias Keroba Wassoodev Naik, in pursuance of the power of sale, given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated 3rd February, 1891, the following property:—

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of Government land, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate at Breach Candy Road, fronting towards the East thereof, in the registration District of Bombay, registered in the books of the Municipality, under Ward No. 231-235, and street No. 26, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—On or towards the east by the property of Hassabibi, daughter of Hasumbibi, on or towards the west by a passage of the cart, on or towards the north by the property formerly of Abba Dewjee but now partly belonging to Chundri Naiqueen and partly to Dias Rozario, and on or towards the south by the premises hereinafter secondly described, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Keshav alias Keroba Wassoodev Naik.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land with a range or chawl standing thereon, situate at the said Breach Candy Road, fronting towards the north thereof, in the Registration District of Bombay, registered in the books of the Municipality, under Ward No. 232, and Street No. 3, and containing by admeasurement, together with the firstly herein above described property, 438 eight-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—On or towards the east by the property of the said Hassabibi, on or towards the west by a passage of the cart, on or towards the north by the premises hereinbefore firstly described, and on or towards the south by the property of Babaji Gopal, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Keshav alias Keroba Wassoodev Naik; and

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land, being a part of the cart, together with a privy standing on a portion thereof, situate at the said Breach Candy Road, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 33 six-ninth square yards, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by a passage of the said cart, on or towards the west by the Government ground, partly leased to Babaji Gopal and partly vacant, on or towards the north by the property of Chundri Naiqueen, and on or towards the south by the property of the said Babaji Gopal, and which said land was formerly and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Keshav alias Keroba Wassoodev Naik, and which said several premises hereinbefore firstly, secondly and thirdly described, are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 707, New No. 3227, old Survey No. 697, and new Survey No. 1-7659.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Mr. Muljee Bhowanidass Barbhaya, Solicitors to the mortgagees, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF THE GOODWILL AND FURNITURE OF THE ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, KNOWN AS THE ALEXANDRA HOTEL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th October, 1891, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Bai Dhunbai (wife of Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Esq.,) the said Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Esq., and Mr. Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee, the first, second, and third mortgagees, respectively, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Pestonjee Sorabjee and Pestonjee Dadabhoy Mistry (the late proprietors of the said Alexandra Hotel), in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the several indentures of mortgage, and further charge, dated the 24th April, 1885, and the 9th August, 1888, respectively, and made between the said Pestonjee Sorabjee and Pestonjee Dadabhoy Mistry of the one part, and the said Bai Dhunbai of the other part, and in pursuance of the like power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 10th October, 1887, and made between the said Pestonjee Sorabjee and Pestonjee Dadabhoy Mistry of the one part, and the said Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Esq., of the other part, and in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 21st November, 1889, and made between the said Pestonjee Sorabjee of the first part, the said Pestonjee Dadabhoy Mistry of the second part, and the said Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Mistry of the third part.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, and situated on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 577 seven-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by vacant ground belonging to the Port Trustees, on the south by Baroda Street, on the east by Frere Road, and on the west by land in the occupation of Narayen Veerji, which said pieces are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 3186, and are situate in the registration sub-district of Mandvie, and were formerly in the occupation of the Port Trustees.

And on the day and hour aforesaid, either together with the above property, or immediately after the sale of the property above described, the said Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will, under instructions from the said Messrs. Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, and Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Mistry, the mortagees, and in pursuance of the power of sale conferred by the said several indentures of the 10th October, 1887, and 21st November, 1889, sell by Public Auction the furniture belonging to the said Alexandra Hotel, consisting of English cooking stoves, arm chairs, iron bedsteads, double beds, dining, washing and writing tables, chest of drawers, hat-stand, cotton and coir matting, table-service, (plated and porcelain), and two mahogany billiard-tables, complete with balls and cue, &c., &c.

And at the same time and place, either together or separately, the said Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will, under instructions of the said Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Mistry, the mortgagee, sell by Public Auction the goodwill of the said Alexandra Hotel.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, and Kolah, Solicitors for the said mortgagees, at their office, No. 27, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, September 23, 1891.

NEW INVENTION.

PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10.

N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
First Floor, next to National Bank, Bombay.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

A SHIPMENT of Australian Horses selected by the well-known importer C. G. Baldock, to land at Bombay the first week in November, consisting of well-bred carriage pairs up to 16 hds. 3 in. high, weight carrying Cobs, first-class hacks and chargers. Also some well-broken single harness horses.

For further particulars apply to
Messrs. R. SCOTT & Co.,
Girgaum.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WE are prepared to RE-STUFF the CUSHIONS of Billiard Tables with the very best Rubber. We also keep a stock of the best Billiard Cloths, Pockets, and other Accessories.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
18, Marine Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Meadow Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., the remaining valuable stock-in-trade of Khoja Peerbhai Cassum, consisting of blackwood and teak-wood tables, cushioned sofas, chairs and easy chairs, cabinets, arm and without arm chairs single and double bedsteads, chest of draws, almiras, dressing and wash-hand tables, toilet glasses, meatsafe, table and hanging lamps, etc.

The above is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

On FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Sorabjee Cowasjee Laha, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Bai Heerabai, wife of Mr. Bapujee Hormusjee Mody, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 11th day of January, 1890, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with a bungalow, houses, and out-houses standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Clare Road, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,343·9 square yards or thereabouts, and being a portion of the land bearing Collector of Assessment Ward Nos. 3749, 3750, 3751, 3752, 3753, 3836 (2), and street Nos. 1,2,3,4,5,25A, and bounded on the east by footpath and beyond that by Clare Road aforesaid, on or towards the west and north by the property of Vullibhoy Cadurbhoy and others, and on or towards the south by the property of Mrs. Lake.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Mr. Mooljі Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Solicitor for the mortgagee, at his office, No. 9, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF Leasehold Land with houses standing thereon situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the surviving mortgagee, Mr. Mahomed bhoy Ebrahim, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Thucker Mohunjee Nanjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 28th day of July, 1882, the following property, viz.:—

All that piece of land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 567 square yards and seven-ninths of a square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by vacant land in the possession of the said Trustees, on the southby Baroda Street, on the east partly by a godown and partly by vacaant land belonging to the said Trustees, and on the west by Argyll Road, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186 together with the two houses and building standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 86.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, near the Fort Office, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, light office-shigram, rich table and cabinet ornaments, Hink's hanging and table lamps, handsome pictures, single harness, a large collection of choice and rare plants, &c., the property of J. ROSCHEE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 1st October, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed sell by Public Auction, at No. 51, Meadows Street, opposite Messrs. Mehrjee Johnstone and Co., the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated glass and crockery, China flower cases Hinks, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of Mrs. J LAWRENCE onlceeding to Europe.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, September 23, 1891.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS AND STORES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES, PAREL.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores, Parel:—

A quantity of old and unserviceable materials and stores, consisting of wooden crates, boxes, packing cases, hogsheads, casks and kegs, iron cans and drums, Indiarubber and leather cuttings, zinc sheet, iron chain, cast steel files, scrap iron, old furniture, cloth cuttings, old records, iron blocks, crab-winch, Indiarubber draw-bar springs, a billiard table with all accessories and appurtenances, a large quantity of telegraph stores, such as needle instruments, magnets, needles, battery studs, insulators, pins, brackets, galvanized rasp-bolts, coils for lightning protectors, Indiarubber bands for battery manganese, gutta percha covered wires, &c., &c.

The lots are now on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

10 bales grey shirtings.
3 " grey jacconets.
1 bale grey *serrics*.
8 bales scarlet long cills.
2 cases white dorias.
5 " " shirtings
1 " Prints.
2 " copper wire.

On account of the concerned s. s. "Pemba."
1 bale country dye colored piece-goods.

AUCTION SALE OF BOATS.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Bunder Basin:—

One converted life boat, single handed sailing, English mahogany built, complete with new sails.
One 26 feet flat bottom punt, fitted with centre board, and built for shooting.
One single handed centre board sailing punt, very sharp and quick.

The above will be on view from Wednesday next, 23rd inst., at the Apollo Bunder Basin.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, September, 23 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 22.

A DECLINE of ⅛ per cent. took place in Consols in London yesterday, at 94⅞; owing, apparently, to dearer money, the market rates of discount having been put up ½ per cent. on short London Bills, and ⅛ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 2¾ and 3⅛ per cent., respectively. Indian Sterling loan also was ½ per cent. lower, at 106½. Bar Silver was unaltered in value at 44 13-16d. per oz; but Rupee Securities were ½ per cent lower in each denomination at £76⅝ for Fours and £75½ for 4½ per cents. In New York also, Silver was unchanged at 97½ cents.; but with demand Exchange on London half a cent. higher, at 4·83½ dollars. French Rentes in Paris remained at 95⅔ *ex coupon*; Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·32.

In General Produce, the Wheat Market was strong at an advance of 1½d. per cental, both in No. 1 Soft White, and White Delhi, on the spot in Liverpool, at 8s. 7d. for the former, and 8s. 1½d. for the latter, per cental, ex-Quay. Linseed was quiet but steady at Friday's enhanced quotations for Bombay Seed.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, all round, last evening, the total Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales including 500 Surats. The price of spot Americans was unchanged at 4⅜d. per lb.; but Arrivals were 1-16d. higher in the nearer positions and 3-64d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 4⅜d. for September deliveries, and 4 25-32d. for January-February. East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value. The day's Imports were 8,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady.

The price of Cotton in New York was naturally unchanged yesterday at 8⅜ cents. for ready Mid.-Uplands, and 8·48 cents. for December Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were heavy at 54,000 bales; and the arrivals, so far, this season, give the following comparision with those of the two preceding years for the same period:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Monday's Receipts.....	54,000	50,000	38,000
Two days' do.	83,000	82,000	67,000
Since 1st Sept.	374,000	451,000	347,000

Business in the staple in our local market continues on about the same small scale, and prices show no quotable change. Exporters have bought 300 bales of Julgaum at Rs. 163; and 100 Dharwar, at Rs. 167 per candy; and the Mills have taken 1,000 bales made up of 300 Wardha, at 173; 200 Tinnavelly, at Rs. 171; 150 Wadwan, at Rs. 172-7½; 100 bales each of Dhulia, at Rs. 143-3½; Pachora, at Rs. 157-7½; and Ujein, at Rs. 159; and 50 Verumgaum, at Rs. 172-7½ per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—These markets have been closed to-day for a Hindu holiday.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follow:—

Cotton	801 bales
Wheat	25,229 cwts.
Linseed	9,688 "
Rapeseed	3,209 "
Groundnuts	1,637 "
Castorseed	3,286 "

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. The Lansdown Tower (s) has filled up for Hamburg at 21s. 3d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been quiet but steady at previous quotations, with a very moderate business passing thereat. Forward Telegraphic has been quoted at 1s. 5 11-16d. for October transfer, at 1s. 5 5-32d., for January, and 1s. 5 3-16d. for February; and three months' sight Credits, for the early months of next year, at 1s. 5 7-16d., closing ready rates having been as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 5 1-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 5 1-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight....	1s. 5 5-32d.	"
Credits do. ...	1s. 5 9-32d.	"
Francs do. ...	1'82½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm in tone to-day, and yesterday's rates for Fours have been maintained; but no further advance has taken place, and we quote at closing 105 15-16 for cash, 107 13-16 for this month's Settlement, and 107⅞ for the October account, the nominal quotation for 4½ per Cents. being still 106½.

SHARES.—This market has been closed to-day owing to a Parsee holiday.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

SEPTEMBER 22.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.
Mail for Mauritius via Zanzibar closed at Aden at 6 p.m to-day.
Mauritius mail closes Colombo at 4 p.m., on 26th.
Mauritius mail closes Durban at 11 a.m. on 24th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 22nd September, 1891.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	21	3	35 p.m.	22	55
Teheran	22	1	30 a.m.	..	23
Suez.....	22	2	25 p.m.	..	29

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 22nd September, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	..	24	..	5
" Kurrachee	1	7	..	1
" Madras	..	19	..	1

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending 12th September, 1891.)

DESCRIPTION	1891.	1890.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	26,750	24,233	2,517	..	41,513	..
Goods	23,189	22,218	971	..	1,10,814	..
Other earnings.....	1,727	1,206	521	..	11,810	..
Weekly total	51,666	50,657	4,009	..	..	..
Aggregate ..	6,46,812	4,32,645	..	..	1,61,167	..

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindh-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore, and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.]
Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 12th September, 1891, on 1,671-82 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	99,000	2,30,000	4,000	3,33,000
Or per mile of railway	59	138	2	199
For previous 10 weeks of half-year.	9,83,928	21,27,847	45,149	31,53,924
Total for 11 weeks.	10,82,928	23,57,847	49,149	34,89,921
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,671-82 miles open]	97,970	1,56,738	5,159	2,59,867
Per mile of Ry do.	58	94	3	155
Total to corresponding date do.	10,42,656	13,83,525	47,976	24,73,157

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 73,133
Do. to date ..... " 10,10,767

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	M.	Fort. In. cts.	M.	Esplanade. In. cts.	M.	Colaba. In. cts.	M.
Previously registered.....	85	31	72	92	69	39	70	23
Tuesday, Sept. 22	....		....		....		....	
Total.....	85	31	72	92	69	39	70	23
Total fall to 22nd September 1890	67	80	68	51	70	67	56	77
Total fall to 22nd September 1889	64	91	68	19	68	93	62	14

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Fort and Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

EVANS—September 16, at Orai, the wife of Mr H C Evans, Executive-Engineer, of a son.

DEATH.

BALDREY—September 17, at Madras, Charles T A Baldrey, aged 51 years and 5 months.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1891.

THE July number of the *Navy List* contained an Order in Council relating to the Indian Marine which, though it is of almost exclusively Indian interest, has oddly enough not yet been published in any *Government Gazette* in India. This is the more remarkable since the preamble of the Order sets forth a memorial from the Lords of the Admiralty, in which it is stated that a scheme has been arranged between the Admiralty and the Secretary of State for India, "for augmenting and manning the floating defences of Her Majesty's Indian Empire." To insert such an order in the *Navy List* alone is, so far as India is concerned, to treat it virtually as a confidential document. However, the point that needs first to be insisted on is that the order having been printed in an official publication, the scheme of which it forms a part should no longer be kept secret. In the meantime such criticisms of the scheme as may be made will be made under the disadvantage of being based upon an incomplete statement of the aims and proposals of Government. On one important point the order is clear enough, so far as it goes. The scheme concerted between the Admiralty and the Secretary of State arranges, so the Order states, that certain ships, torpedo boats, &c., shall be handed over to the Imperial Government, on specified conditions, "under which they will to all interests and purposes become vessels of war of Her Majesty's Navy." The ships referred to may be taken to be the two turret ships, the Magdala and the Abyssinia, and the half-dozen first-class torpedo boats stationed in Bombay harbour. Any arrangement which may be made for making these available for the defence of Bombay may be welcomed, for as they stand turret ships and torpedo boats are alike useless. Five years ago, when Lord Brassey was visiting Bombay, the necessity of organizing a corps of Naval Volunteers was urgently insisted upon, Lord Brassey, who is an enthusiast for naval defence, taking a good deal of trouble to influence local opinion to that end. But before he left information came from England that the Admiralty were going to send a full complement of men to work the Magdala and the Abyssinia, and nothing further was done in the matter in Bombay. But the Admiralty seem to have changed their minds. The most that can be said is that in the interval the turret ships have been taken care of, so far as a crew of lascars and a handful of Indian Marines can be said to have taken care of them. The torpedo flotilla, also, is not a more effective arm than when it was organized nearly two years ago. The boats are here, a pretty little fleet of six, and they have been well looked after by the Indian Marine engineers detailed to be in engineering charge of them. But it is understood that the boilers already prove to be in an unsatisfactory state, and that it has been found necessary to replace their iron tubes by steel ones.

But this is a small matter in comparison with the absence of crews trained to work them. The Government of India seem at length to have satisfied the Admiralty that this state of things ought not to continue, and so far the intimation contained in the Order in Council is satisfactory. No one, however, seems to be clear as to the precise nature of the provision that is to be made for manning the two turret ships and the torpedo boats—and possibly the Lawrence. Are the men for torpedo service to be trained men, sent out from England, or are the crews to be formed locally? The arrangements in regard to rank and pay of Indian Marine Officers engaged on this special service may be easily summarized. First grade officers of the Indian Marine are to have their title changed while so serving—though the Order by no means makes that clear—to lieutenant, second and third grade officers being classed as sub-lieutenants, and in each case ranking with officers of the same name in the Royal Navy. This may pass; but considering the work and responsibility that devolve upon the Deputy Director of the Indian Marine, in regard not only to administration but to construction, a good deal less than sufficient consideration is shown to his office in ordaining that he shall rank after captains in the Navy with under three years' seniority. The Order fixes the Indian allowances that are to be paid by the Admiralty to officers of the Royal Navy serving in these ships. It also prescribes that "the officers and men of the Indian Marine employed in these vessels are to receive from the Admiralty the same pay they would be entitled to receive from the Indian Government." They will also be paid by the Indian Government the same Indian allowances as are to be paid to the officers of the Royal Navy serving on these ships, provided that their total pay and allowances do not exceed that drawn by officers of the Royal Navy of corresponding rank on board these vessels. On the face of it this seems fair enough, though it is never safe to infer that a scheme on paper will work precisely upon the lines laid down for it. What may very possibly prove an inherent defect is the bringing together in common employment of officers of two different services, each with a status of its own. The Indian Marine Officers, "ranking with, but after," officers of the corresponding grade in the fleet, may find their position anomalous on board a vessel handed over to the Imperial Government, and placed in charge of naval officers the most junior of whom will have seniority over the most senior of the officers of corresponding rank in the Indian Marine. The question of relative rank between the two services was settled long since, but it was a settlement upon paper, and paper settlements have less chance of being disturbed when they are not put to the rough test of wear and tear.

A home critic has suggested that calling first grade officers lieutenants and so on will not make good officers of them. No one supposes that it will, and though, as we have said, the scheme has been kept carefully in the back ground, it may be taken for granted that it does aim at some practical provision being made for ensuring that the officers who are transferred from what is essentially a trooping service to a fighting service shall be equal to their work. Not a few officers of the Indian Marine have gone home to be put through the gunnery and torpedo course, and more no doubt will be done in the same direction before the scheme comes fully into operation. But we should have more confidence in the scheme if it aimed at ultimately placing the permanent floating defence of the Indian ports in charge of an Indian force. The Indian Marine, it is true, is at present essentially a trooping and harbour service. But it is capable of a considerable expansion of function if care is taken not to give it too emphatically subordinate a place in such work as is to be assigned to turret ships and torpedo boats in Bombay harbour. But there appears to be at the Admiralty great reluctance to tolerate any arrangement which might seem to be the beginning of a revived Indian Navy. It was not in this spirit, however, that the Imperial Government went to work when they negotiated with the Australian colonies the terms on which those colonies should contribute to naval defence. A vigorous colonial navy is being developed in Australia, not only through the liberality of the home Government, but because of the care that is taken to make the best use of colonial resources in men and officers. We do not wish to overestimate the capacity of the Indian Marine as an auxiliary defensive force; the necessity of acknowledging its subordination to the naval authorities in defensive operations is obvious. But if the officers and the men of that service are to be called upon to take their share in the coast defences this should not be done under conditions which are as likely as not to put them under a disadvantage. Something has been said as to the awful consequences of trying to make use of lascars on ships of war. It is easy enough to evoke distrust in the lascar. There is a conventional view of his seamanship and pluck which has become conventional; but it is not more conventional than mistaken. All recent attempts to disparage him have resulted only in showing that he is a reliable man at sea, that he is equal to most emergencies, and by no means loses either head or heart in the hour of difficulty or danger. Doubtless the lascar of the Indian Marine, as the service is organized now, is something short of what he ought to be. No navy in the world could hold together as the Indian Marine does without any pension provision for its sailors, or anything in the terms of their engagement to differentiate them from men of the mercantile marine. They serve their two years' engagement, but it is pretty much at the choice of the serangs whether they join again, and as often as not a lascar at the end of the trooping season takes to the merchant service. A serious mistake was made when in passing the Indian Marine Act provision was not made for a pension for the men—the one thing which would make it worth their while to sign the regulations and give continuous service. Until this serious omission has been corrected it will be difficult to look upon the lascar as providing anything more than excellent material for manning defence ships. He is a hereditary seaman, born upon the coast, and used to the waves from childhood, and it is to be regretted that his fine qualities have not been more wisely made use of.

THE transfer of Sir James Fergusson from the Foreign Office, in which he was Parliamentary Under Secretary on £1,500 a year, to St. Martins Le Grand, where he will be Postmaster-General on £2,500, is a considerable step in official promotion. The latter position is one which has not infrequently been held by men of Cabinet rank. In Lord Salisbury's first ministry Lord John Manners, who held the office, was in the Cabinet, though the precedent was not followed in the formation of the present Ministry, when Mr. Cecil Raikes was appointed Postmaster-General without Cabinet rank. Similarly in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet of 1880-85 Mr. Shaw-Lefevre and Sir Lyon Playfair were not in the Cabinet, but in that of 1886 Lord Wolverton was Postmaster-General with a seat in the Cabinet. Sir James Fergusson will, no doubt, rest satisfied with the sufficiently arduous duties, which are said to have proved fatal to Mr. Raikes, and will not, for the present at least, aspire to share Ministerial anxieties. As Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs the ex-Governor of Bombay earned the praise of so good a judge as Lord Rosebery, who pronounced him to be even superior in that capacity to the Hon'ble Robert Bourke, afterwards Lord Connemara, who filled that office in Lord Salisbury's first administration, and displayed a tact and readiness of which the ex-Liberal Foreign Secretary formed a high opinion. It was the fate of Sir James Fergusson to be put to the question by Mr. Labouchere, and other unscrupulous inquisitors, anxious to extract damaging admissions with regard to the nature and extent of the undertaking said to have been given to Italy to secure the coasts of that Power against invasion. He came through the ordeal without deviating one iota from the oracular responses said to have been drawn up and reduced to writing by Lord Salisbury himself. Sir James was never once "drawn," and no record has leaped to light showing that he ever lost his temper or through want of nerve had ever "given himself away" to his tormentors. The reputation he acquired in Bombay as a clear-headed man of business, and an efficient administrator justifies his selection to fill the laborious office of Postmaster-General. Many new developments and some fresh departures were carried out in that department by the late Postmaster-General, and Sir J. Fergusson may be content to carry on the routine of the office. But Mr. Henniker Heaton will not cease from

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

The India Office has made a grant of £1,000 annually for five years to the funds of the Imperial Institute.

THE POWERS AND CHINA.

The Governments of Great Britain, France, Germany and America have entered into an agreement to take joint measures for the protection of their subjects in China in case of riot, and to pursue a policy of watchful naval surveillance in that country.

PASSPORT REGULATIONS FOR ALSACE-LORRAINE.

BERLIN, SEPT. 21.

A decree was issued to-night requiring passports to be obtained only by foreign military men entering Alsace-Lorraine. This is regarded as a sign of better relations between France and Germany.

THE ROUMANIAN MONARCHY.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

It is reported at Bucharest that his Majesty King Charles of Roumania who is greatly distressed by the condition of Queen Elizabeth (Sylva Carmen) has expressed a desire to abdicate the throne.

THE SILVER QUESTION IN THE STATES.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 22.

Judging by the speeches of the leading politicians during the present electoral campaign it is considered probable that no Free Silver Bill will be passed by the next Congress.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 22.

The steamship Assam with the English mails of the 11th instant, left here at 9 a.m., to-day for Bombay.

The steamship Shannon also left at the same hour for Colombo and Australia.

SURVEY BETWEEN SUMBALPORE AND CUTTACK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 22.

Permission for a detailed survey of the country between Sumbalpore and Cuttack, south of the Mahanadi, has been given to be made by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company by the Government of India.

THE MANIPUR CONVICTS.

Instead of having to wait 10 years like common convicts, the Manipur prisoners transported to the Andamans will, in all probability, be admitted to the grade of self supporters at once.

A REGIMENTAL CASHIER ROBBED.

Some servants of a regimental cashier, Musa Lal, in Rawalpindi, who had a cheque for rupees four thousand given in his favour by the Military Department, got hold of it, cashed the same, distributing the amount among themselves. The matter going into the hands of the police, one of the accused seems to have made a clean breast of the affair, so the case is being proceeded with.

THE POONA HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 22.

The Poona Horse Show, judging in fancy classes, took place this evening. There were 20 more entries than last year, and the new arrangement of judging proved a success. The class of animals was much the same as last year, and though of general excellence, there was nothing to call forth comment. H. E. the Governor in presenting the prizes said: I don't think you would wish me to say anything that is dishonest, and I cannot honestly congratulate any breeder on producing anything remarkable. I don't think the disfavour showered on the brood from the Norfolk trotter is justified. If such animals as the Roan filly that just passed me by can be produced, it is not a failure. Breeders, particularly Englishmen, are apt to get into the way of thinking that everything is to be bred for hunting purposes, and that the misfits will come in for cavalry purposes. I would remind them that there is a greater demand for Artillery and transport animals than for cavalry, and if they can be bred from Norfolk trotters, I don't think people should be discouraged from doing so. The great object of introducing the Norfolk trotter into this country was to improve bone and muscle, and undoubtedly it has had that effect; for both bone and muscle have improved as regards fancy classes. From what I have seen I think that the carriage horses are better than last year. As to brood mares I think there is a fair supply in this neighbourhood, and if only some more entire horses of the Tam-O-Shanter class can be obtained, certainly a better class will be turned out. I cannot honestly say that the class is encouraging, or it is an adequate return for all the trouble taken by the authorities and gentlemen like yourselves who give a deal of labour and exertion to matters of this sort. I dont think the results are encouraging, but I trust we are not to judge merely by the show sent here today, but by results. I am inclined to think there is an increasing demand for country-bred horses for military purposes and that is due to the better class of breeding. I don't think, therefore, we should be discouraged from bringing good blood into the country by degrees. We are breeding in this country the horses we want for military purposes instead of going to Australia (applause.)

THE HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT

The first tie to-day was between the Royal Lancaster Regiment and the 26th Field Battery, Royal Artillery. The teams were:—Royal Lancaster—Goal—Private Rogan. Backs—Privates Hampson and Bell. Half-backs—Privates Nesbett, Riely, and Greaves. Forwards—Private Wolmsley, Lance-Corporal Halstein, Privates Dean, Seed, and Leeming. 26th Battery, R. A.—Goal—Gunner Smith. Backs—Gunner Loyllie and Driver Cattanach. Half-backs—Drivers Mien and Hicks, and Trumpeter Devis. Forwards—Lieutenant Allen, Bombardiers Viggars, Entwistle, and Andrew, and Gunner Brown. The Infantry having in the first half the best of the ground commenced to press hard on their opponents. A hot fight took place in front of the Gunners' goal and Seed drove through. Immediately after Leeming scored a second goal. In the second half nothing could be done by the Gunners to equalise the scores, and the game ended in a Victory for the Infantry by two gaols to *nil*.

The second match was between the Royal Lancaster Regiment, Satara Detachment, and the 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers. The teams were:—Lancaster—Goal—Lance-Corporal Allason, Backs—Lance-Corporal Howell and Private Billington. Half-backs—Private Mansell, Lance-Corporal Woodward and Private Stodd. Forwards—Lance, Sergeant Wallon, Lance-Corporal Hammond, Private Burton, Lance-Corporal Simms and Private Doran. Lancashire—Goal—Private Cannon. Backs—Privates Lovell, and Yates. Half-backs—Privates Lane and Quigley, and Lance-Corporal Vires. Forwards—Privates Edwards, Norris. Malone, Dwyer, and Myerscroft. The play was even for the first twenty minutes, when the Fusiliers commenced to press hard on their opponents, when Myerscroft centred and Malone kicked for goal. The Fusiliers continued to press still hard and put up another goal before close of first half. The Fusiliers were evidently too much for their opponents and Myerscroft scored two more goals, and the Fusiliers consequently won the game by four goals to *nil*.

SAD DROWNING FATALITY AT POONA.

GALLANT RESCUE BY AN OFFICER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 22.

Last night a drowning fatality of a distressing nature occurred in Poona, by which one European soldier lost his life and another was only saved by the gallant conduct of an officer. At about 5 o'clock Private Thomas, of the B Company, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, who was undergoing a course of training in the Commissariat Department and a comrade, Private Hibbett of F Company, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, from the Ghorpuri barracks, went to the large tank, opposite St. Mary's Church, Stedley Road, and both men entered a small iron canoe, the property the Commissariat Department and pushed out into the centre of the tank. The canoe is only built to carry one person, and when it reached about twenty yards from the shore, where there is a depth of water of about twenty feet, upset and turned its occupants into the water. The water is of a particularly foul character, rank weeds and filthy green scum overspreading nearly the whole of the tank. The men struggled for a few moments but were unable to reach the shore and went down. Just at this moment Captain Hovell and Major Rainsford, of the Worcestershire Regiment, came up to the tank and Captain Hovell grasping the situation immediately threw off his clothes and bravely dashed into the water and with great difficulty he managed to seize hold of Hibbett, who by this time had become unconscious and would have been passed recovery in a few seconds. Captain Hovell struggled with the drowning man to the shore, when Major Ransford came to his assistance and both rescuer and rescued were dragged from the water. Both officers immediately set to work to restore respiration, and after some exertion they were rewarded. Hibbett, however, was not conscious and still in danger and the officers immediately conveyed him to their *gharry* to the station hospital, where he now lies in a fair way for recovery. Nothing could be seen, however, of his comrade who had gone down the boat. As quickly as possible grappling irons were got out, but the search had to be continued until 9 o'clock this morning before the body could be found.

ISSUE OF A RULE UPON THE CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 22.

To-day the Advocate-General applied in the High Court for the issue of a rule upon the Chief Presidency Magistrate to show cause why his order in regard to fifty thousand rupees paid by Mr. Jacob to Mr. Burder, his Bombay solicitor, should not be set aside. The Magistrate, on Mr. Burder's assurance that the money was paid to him for costs incurred and to be incurred in the case before the prosecution applied for the attachment of the money, declined to interfere with Mr. Burder's possession of the money. The Advocate-General urged that the money in question was the proceeds of what was virtually stolen property, and that it had been proved that the five ten thousand rupee notes, which Mr. Burder had converted into cash, were part of payment made to Mr. Jacob by the Bank of Bengal on account of H. H. the Nizam's twenty-three lakhs deposited to the credit of Mr. Jacob on account of the diamond in dispute. Being stolen property and the fact that they were such, having been advertised before Mr. Burder received or cashed the notes, H. H. the Nizam had every right to the money. The Judges granted the rule applied for.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

The s. s. Elba arrived here to-day.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 21.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 21.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday morning.

SUEZ, SEPT. 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Clan Buchanan left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

Good Dhollera	3 13-16.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	94⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	95⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	76⅛
4½ per cent. "	75⅛
Bar Silver	44 13-16

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Senate on Friday evening very properly adjourned till December next, the debate on the somewhat long list of recommendations made to them by the Syndicate for improving the matriculation examination. There was one very good reason for adopting this course in the fact that the complaints and correspondence submitted by the different educational officers were in the hands of members only on the eve of the discussion. This, no doubt, deprived members of the right of moving amendments, in time, based on the complaints. For instance there was a strong recommendation for the reintroduction of the oral test, as foreshadowed in your important leader on this matter the other morning, and which gave occasion to some practical and useful correspondence in your paper. This *viva voce* test, although warmly recommended by Mr. Chatfield, the Director of Public Instruction, also by Professors Oxenham, Tait, Giles, Candy, and Jackson, appears to have met with no encouragement at the hands of the Syndicate, who have not even thought fit to give any exposition or statement of reason for disregarding the same.

It was a pure mistake to have opened the battle of the vernaculars on the field of matriculation, and the vernacular faddists would do well to remember that unless recognised for the higher examinations, they must die out. And now let us analyse the reports that have after all seen light, as suggested in your article. In these we find Professor Selby, of the Deccan College, Professor Apte of the Fergusson College, Mr. Patwardhan, Educational Inspector, S.D., and Dr. Mackichan, late Vice-Chancellor and Principal of the Wilson College, stating that they do not see the necessity for making any changes in the standard of the matriculation. But it is proposed in spite of these opinions to render the test more difficult, not only in English, but also in the second language, as well as in the vernacular.

The recommendations made in these complaints, to select most competent and experienced examiners, and made by no less authorities than Dr. Mackichan and Mr. Patwardhan, are so important that they should be taken to heart by members of this as well as future Syndicates. It is to be presumed that this shortcoming in the Syndicate itself has been safeguarded. The Educational Inspector for the Central Division, Mr. T. B. Kirkham, advises the attendance of students at all public lectures and speeches where good English is to be heard from English lips. Mr. Kirkham's answer to the complaint raised by the present Principal of the Grant Medical College gives rise to important considerations respecting the qualifications of lecturers and professors of colleges. I quote the exact words "College lecturers must be required to recognize the fact that a certain special preparation is required on their part. I do not think Dr. Gray sufficiently recognizes this. He argues that as the Professors employ the English language and as the students are unable to follow them, the fault must be entirely on the part of the students. But there is English and English, and there are some lecturers who are easily understood by the rawest undergraduates, and others who are barely intelligible even to their own countrymen. A distinct articulation and elocution must be cultivated. When this is done the student soon follows the spoken lecture as easily as he does the written pages."

Professor Selby dissipates to a great extent the vague and delusive complaints made by some Professors as to the bad English of College students, recently joined, when he writes that "these students know English as well as we can expect them to know it, and quite well enough to profit by the College course of instruction. It is inevitable that a man should find a difficulty in following a foreigner when he hears him speak his language for the first time. I think it is very creditable to the present masters that their pupils should be able to speak and understand and write English so well as they do."—Yours, etc.,

Sept. 21. FACTS.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

TWENTY years ago the little village where I have been staying was roofed entirely with thatch. The farm houses were thatched; the cottages were thatched; the barns and stables and linneyes were all thatched. There is no roofing so beautiful as the thatch, especially in such a climate as this, warm and soft, where mosses quickly gather, and the old thatch becomes a thing of beauty and a joy for ever. It is, therefore, with deep sorrow that one notices the gradual disappearance of the thatch. If red tiles take its place one does not so greatly mind, but slates are scattered here and there, and sometimes even corrugated iron. This change for the worse is due—no one would guess—to the insurance companies. They have no eye for beauty and they find a roof of thatch more hazardous than a roof of slate. And, since farmers must needs regard the pence they put on slates, and save on their insurance premiums.

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Twenty years ago—have I mentioned this fact already?—one used to run across the village green to the inn for a tankard of cider, which was admirable with dinner or luncheon. It was a thin sour cider of very slight alcoholic strength, but loved by the people for its "grip" of the throat. It was the universal beverage. The men sat in the settle every evening, each man with his mug of cider before him; they drank it on the harvest field; they drank it with dinner. Now, alas! it is gone. The village inn keeps cider no longer, and the men all drink beer, which is not nearly so good for them.

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The national beverage is in every country something light, sour, slightly alcoholic, and cheap. Here it has been cider from time immemorial. There is strong cider, and there is a weak cider. The people have always drunk weak cider. So the French have always drunk a thin, sour wine, mixed with water; the Italians drink a wine so thin and sour as to be more like vinegar than wine; the Roman soldiers drank water flavoured with vinegar. The beer which our ancestors drank was a very light, home-brewed stuff called small ale. It was flavoured with berries of some kind to give it a taste and to catch the throat. The drink of the people will never be water; their drink must always possess the qualities of taste, for choice, sour taste, and "grip" of the throat, and it must be slightly alcoholic. No people that ever lived willingly drank water. None ever will.

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An honest, but moderate, consumer of beer, once of my acquaintance, used to advocate the establishment of a Good Liquor League. He said that the adulteration of beer and other drinks was the real cause of drunkenness; that bad beer makes the drinker thirsty, while good beer quenches thirst. He argued further, that if workmen drank nothing at all but beer, provided the beer was light and wholesome he would be a more healthy man and do better work than now when he takes during the day sometimes bad tea, sometimes bad beer, and sometimes bad spirits. He also advocated the introduction of cider into the villages, with perry, and the old fashioned British wines, some of which were pleasant. He was a Prophet. Light beer, in the form of Lager beer and Pilsener beer, is already making great advances. It has not yet reached the villages, but it will get to them in course of time; the rustics will take kindly to the pleasant effervescent draught, and the old, heady, strong, and sweet stuff will appear no longer.

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The French Government have bestowed upon the four Americans chiefly concerned in getting the International Copyright Act passed the distinction of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, which is much the same as the Grand Cross of the Bath in this country. Let us observe that the benefit conferred upon France by the Act is very small indeed, hardly worth counting when compared with what it is going to do for this country. It should give British authors hundreds of thousands every year, but as they will certainly be coaxed or sweated out of their property, it will give these hundreds of thousands to publishers. In either case the country will be enriched. Has our Government taken any notice of the services rendered to the country by these gentlemen? Not the least. Has it occured to our people that services such as these are services to the State? Not in the least. Because you see, our official people have no official knowledge that Literature exists or, if it exists, they officially suppose that it exists in air. It is a truly wonderful thing this complete severance of Court and Cabinet from Literature. It is not only the persistent refusal of any Honours to Science, Letters, and Art, which may very well be of no harm to Letters Science, and Art, but the practical ignorance of the existence of men devoted to these pursuits.

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As regards Literature this official contempt is partly the fault of the men who write. They have never asserted themselves, until quite lately, as a corporate body. Now they have the Authors' Society, which I invite everybody who has written a book to join; not that they will necessarily derive any advantage for themselves from it, but that they will, by so doing, increase the power and importance of the Corporation. Next, they are going to have the Authors' Club. This will be a more expensive thing than the Society, but I believe it will prove a great success. It is hoped that it will be run upon the more generous and elastic principles of the new clubs, which admit of entertainments, the presence of ladies, and social evenings. The address of the Secretary for both Society and Club is, for the present, 4, Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W. C.

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"Ethel, dear child, is going to be bridesmaid at the wedding. There will be four bridesmaids, all children, and all dressed in white." This from a letter which I read just now. My dear young ladies, brides elect, who are arranging the details of the greatest day in life, engaged young ladies who have not yet fixed the day, and maidens free for whom the Prince has not yet arrived, let me remonstrate with you. What does it mean, this fashion of child bridesmaids? It means nothing. It is an absurdity. Nay, it is ridiculous. What does the fashion of bridesmaids mean? It is a custom as old as the hills that the bride should be snatched by the bridegroom from the company of maidens. This custom is perpetuated in almost all wedding ceremonies over the whole world. The two or more bridesmaids represents the company of girls. So that the substitution of children for girls makes this part of the ceremony meaningless and foolish.

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The Americans are reported to be greatly moved by the fact that the managers of the Chicago Exhibition have invited Lord Tennyson to write an Ode for the opening ceremony. Therefore, the offending managers are reported to have replied; first, that they didn't do it: next, that they didn't mean it when they did not: third, that they did the same for every other country. This is perfectly satisfactory. Now, Lord Tennyson is acknowledged to be the first of living poets in the English Language. Therefore to invite him to open an Industrial Exhibition with an Ode—which he would certainly do for them better than anybody they have got in their own country—would be at once a graceful compliment to the venerable Laureate, and a token of kindly feeling. I would invite our American cousins to remember a certain occasion, four or five years ago, when we wished to celebrate the erection of a bust to Fielding in Westminster Abbey. The Dean on that occasion—and his action was warmly approved by all classes—did not invite any Englishman of letters to make an address, but he invited an American—James Russell Lowell—who accepted the invitation, and made the finest oration possible—one worthy of the novelist of whom he spoke, and of his own powers. This was intended by the Dean as a compliment to America; it was an acknowledgment of the first inheritance which they possess in Westminster Abbey; this was so understood at home, and, I believe, in the States. But no Englishman dreamed of being angry or hurt because such men as George Meredith, Matthew Arnold, John Robert Seeley, and John Morley, were passed over in favour of a foreigner.

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The Administration of the Free Libraries of Paris made an awful discovery the other day. They discovered that the people asked for hardly anything but novels. So they ordered the librarians to coax, persuade, and induce the people to read other books. The librarians began to coax with zeal. The people all went away. The librarians desisted. Then the people all came back, and are now reading novels again with zeal. Everywhere it is the same thing. A Free Library is opened. Then novel-reading on a large scale begins. Then a solemn person (with a capital P) named Mr. Pomposity Longears, or something to that effect, publicly calls attention to the deplorable neglect of what he calls "good" books. Nothing happens, and the people go on just the same. This Mr. Pomposity Longears, who lounges to his own office at half-past ten in the morning, and never does a stroke of work after five in the evening, and never has done since he first began, pretends to be disappointed because people who have worked hard from six in the morning till six at night do not, in the evening, undertake a course of Geology or Euclid, or some other science, which would not advance them one step. Instead of that, to this intelligent gentleman's disgust, they read "rubbish." That is to say, they read books which transport them out of themselves, inspire them with ideas, show them how other people live, and broaden their views, and teach them charity and brotherly love. My friends, the contempt for imaginative literature is hard to kill. Yet, to alter a well-known phrase, I care not who makes the laws of the country so that I may write their novels for the people. There is no teacher like the novelist; he who writes a book which "catches on" with the working men, has more power over them—because they are unconscious of it—than the greatest orator of the day, or the most popular paper that is published.

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It is surely either stupid or imprudent to expect the young working man to do what is expected of no other young man. The young solicitor is not asked to take up a course of Geology; the young medical man is not supposed to spend his evenings over mathematics; the shopman after a fourteen hours' day is not invited to study metaphysics. Nobody in the middle class works more than he is obliged to work. Yet we open Free Libraries and talk a lot of gush—that is Mr. Pomposity Longears does—about the opportunities, now afforded to the working man. They are opportunities, and noble ones—but for recreation, not for work. "I am tired," says the carpenter, "give me a novel to rest and amuse me." Is not the notion that a free library should be a place for study only a survival of the old idea that the working man's working day should be all day long? In the last century they began at five and they went on till dark—clerks, workmen, porters, and all. 'Twas a noble time, brethren, and profits were enormous—for the Masters.

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Down to fifty years ago, the same doctrine was held in the Factories. This is what was told me twenty years ago by an old man. He said, "I once went over a mill with the owner. Outside it stood a row of very miserable cottages. 'Do your people live in those huts?' I asked. 'Live in them?' the mill-owner replied. 'Certainly not. They live in the mill.' They only sleep in the cottages.'" Life you see, meant work and sleep. Cato, two thousand years ago, used to say that a slave should either be sleeping or working. All of which shows that it is not wise to let any man have power over other men.

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One of my earliest recollections, dim, misty, and dreamlike, is that of being taken to see the Duke of Wellington drive through the streets. I have a dim memory of standing at a window and seeing a great many people in the street. Presently a carriage drove slowly by, in which a gentleman stood—Why did he stand? And did he really stand? and bowed to the people, who shouted loudly. Now I never could understand why or wherefore the Duke of Wellington made this triumphal entry. And I had got to believe that the whole thing was a dream. But the *Times* has cleared up the point. It is no dream. I really did see the Duke on that occasion, which was no other than the arrival of the French Fleet with King Louis Phillip on board, when the Duke and the Prince Consort and other grand people went down to Portsmouth to meet them. I am glad that it was not a dream. Later on, in the year 1851, I frequently saw the Duke, and I remember perfectly how the road slowly along the Row in Hyde Park, saluting everybody—for all the world took off their hats to "the Duke"—with the forefinger. I was also present at his funeral. We had to get up at five o'clock—in the dark—and got somehow to a first floor in the Strand, or Fleet Street, which had been hired by those who kindly invited me. At about 10 o'clock there was served the finest breakfast I had ever seen—memory has enlarged this feed to colossal proportions—there were sausages, ham, bacon, chops, steaks, jam, eggs, marmalad, toast, cake, tea, coffee. I believe there was also beer for those who were permitted to drink it. I wasn't. And presently came the procession, which is history. But what follows is not history. One man, I remember, had a carriage all to himself, and he beguiled the tediousness of the journey by reading the paper, whereat there was indignation in Israel. I wonder who that person was, and if he still lives.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Assam, with the English mails of the 11th instant, left Aden at 9 o'clock yesterday morning and is expected to arrive here at 4 p.m. on Sunday the 27th instant. The Assam which communicated at Aden with the Khedive, brings the following passengers:—

From London: Rev. J. C. Kirby, Miss Hurford, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Ebden and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. Evans and two children, Mr. C. E. Stothord, Mr. G. Singh, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hayes, Lieut. B. Whitehouse, Mr. A. R. Parkinson, Mr. J. Allen, Mr. J. F. Chew, Mr. J. Murray, Lieut.-Col. Corbett, Surg. F. J. Lilly, R.N., Mr. W. Cook.

From Naples: Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Mr. J. A. Cassels.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE S. S. WILDCROFT.

THE s.s. Wildcroft, to the assistance of which the P. and O. Company's steam-tug Timsah went off on Monday night, was towed into Bombay harbour early yesterday morning. It would seem that the Wildcroft, a vessel of 1,916 tons, sailed, under the command of Captain J. P. Murray, from Bombay on the 12th instant for Bassorah under ballast. Two days after, about five o'clock in the afternoon, the shaft connecting the propeller with the engines broke and the propeller was lost. There was nothing for it under the circumstances but to turn about and try to return to Bombay, but this to a vessel with no yards was no easy matter. Though favoured by the ordinary monsoon winds, the vessel was able with but two sails to make only from twenty-five to thirty miles a day. By four o'clock on Monday the disabled vessel had reached a spot about nine miles north north-west, off the Prongs Light House, and there she anchored waiting assistance. At ten o'clock on Monday night the tug Timsah took the Wildcroft in tow, and she was anchored safely off Mazagon yesterday morning, shortly before three o'clock.

ENGLISHMEN, when they light a cigar, do not—at least if they are sober—put the lighted end into the mouth; but even this strange practice may be said to be on the way hither. Colonel Knollys has taken a first lesson from the Kimberley Kaffirs, and has given in *Blackwood* an account of the experiment which is eminently calculated to excite the curiosity of those who run after new fashions. These interesting South Africans are extremely fond of cigars, but their habit is to smoke them in the manner described. When this peculiarity was first mentioned to Colonel Knollys he supposed that his informant was cracking a joke; but to his amazement he saw numerous instances. The native, it is stated, first lighted his cigar by the ordinary method, then turning it round, he deftly arranged the hotly glowing end in his mouth, and tucking away his tongue in his cheek, proceeded to inspire and expire the fumes, very gradually consuming the whole of the cigar. The smokers assured their visitor that the process was warm, comforting, delicious, and far superior to the usual mode. On subsequent trial Colonel Knollys found, he says, that the knack is less difficult to acquire than might be supposed.

CIVIL SERVICE FANCY DRESS BALL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 21.

TO-NIGHT the Civil Servants of Poona and district gave their annual ball (fancy dress) at the Poona Gymkhana. The committee, of which Mr. W. W. Drew is secretary, spared neither pains nor expense in turning the Gymkhana assembly room into a bower of elegance and comfort; and the guests displayed much taste and originality in the choice of their costumes. The scene presented when they entered the brilliantly illuminated ball room was one that must linger on the memory of all who beheld it. The surroundings of the ball room had also not been neglected, and the ladies who were responsible for the decoration of the Gymkhana had reason to feel proud of their work. The approaches to the building were all picked out with hundreds of many coloured *bullies*, and in the vicinity of the tennis courts arrangements were made for the dancers to sit out and escape for a while from the heated ball room. Especial attention had been paid to the badminton shed, where the guests, at midnight, repaired to take those creature comforts that give new life to the dancers. More lights, more streaming bunting, more flowers and ferns, more crimson carpets were requisitioned, and the guests moved in a little world where everything was brightness and gaiety. Suffice it to say that there was not a place which lent itself to decoration that was not treated with a liberal and artistic hand, and the *tout ensemble* was most effective. The following ladies and gentlemen undertook to do the honours of the occasion:—Sir Charles Prichard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Sir Raymond West, K.C.I.E., and the Misses West, the Hon'ble Mr. J. G. and Mrs. Moore, the Hon'ble J. R. Naylor, C.S.I., Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, Mr. G. B. Reid, Mrs. Reid, Mr. W. Lee-Warner, Dr. John Pollen, Mr. W. W. Loch, Mr. C. P. B. Wiltshire, Dr. A. D. Pollen and Mrs. Pollen, Mr. E. L. Cappel, Mr. A. C. Logan, Mr. W. W. Drew, Mr. C. H. Hill and Miss Hill, and Mr. R. C. Brown. The guests numbered about three hundred, and included H. E. the Governor and Lady Harris and the Government House party, and H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and Staff. Dancing commenced at 9-30.

The following were present:—

LADIES.

Names.	Costumes.
Anderson, Mrs A R	Lady of the Last Century
Anderson, Miss	A Maccaroni
Barrett, Mrs A	Twilight
Beatson, Miss	Sourcette
Bellingham, Mrs	Punchinello by Millais
Bernard, Miss	Pierette
Bidgood, Mrs	Fairy Godmother
Borradaile, Miss	La Chic Parisienne
Bourke, Mrs Ulick	Colleen Bawn
Breul, Mrs A	Yum-Yum
Budgen, Mrs	Black Brunswicker
Burice, Mrs W H	Mary Fleming
Carnac, Mrs Rivett	The Skipper's Wife
Chatfield, Mrs	Donnes Ebra
Charles, Mrs Fendall	Rouge et Noir
Cooke, Mrs H R	Court Dress 17th Century
Cooke, Mrs Theodore	Mrs Balchristie
Cooke, Miss	Mary Carmichael
Croft, Miss	Polly
Currie, Miss Algernon	Moonshine
Dennet, Miss	Swiss Peasant
Dimmock, Mrs	—
Ditmas, Mrs A R	Girl Graduate (White and Yellow)
Dinshaw, Miss	Evening Dress
Doig, Mrs	Dame Caruthers (Yeoman of the Guard)
Duperier, Mrs	Sister of Charity
Edwards, Miss	Irish Milkmaid
Ferguson, Miss	Snowflake
Fergusson, Mrs	Poudre
Fletcher, Mrs W M	Italian Marchesa (from a picture by Bordone)
Forrest, Mrs	Styrian Shepherdess
French, Mrs Robert	Mariana
Fry, Mrs T B	Poudree
Geoghegan, Mrs	Queen Anne Costume
Ghosal, Mrs	Lakshme, or Goddess of Wealth
Ghosal, Miss	Saraswati, or Goddess of Music and Poetry
Gibbons, Miss	Daisies and Buttercups
Giles, Mrs Edward	La Cigale
Hart, Mrs	Union Jack
Hatch, Mrs	Wasp
Heath, Mrs	Olivia Primrose
Henley, Mrs J W	Mary Stuart
Hepburne, Mrs	Major, R A
Hibbert, Mrs	Spectator
Hill, Miss Edith	Watteau
Hogg, Mrs	Colour de rose
Hoskyn, Mrs H F	Watteau
Houghton, Mrs	Colour de rose
Howard, Mrs W S	Poudree
Howard, Miss Florence	Juge
Humfrey, Mrs	Carmen
Hunter, Miss	Queen of Spades
Hussey, Mrs	Brocade
Hussey, Miss	Dorothy Foster
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Miss	Evening Dress
Jamsetjee, Miss M	Evening Dress
Jeffreys, Mrs	Marquise, Louis XVI
Jervois, Miss	White Hungarian Hussar
Jones, Mrs Turner	A Shower of Gold
Kirkham, Mrs	Twilight
Kirkham, Miss	Phyllis
Kirkham, Miss Grace	Graduate of Princess Ida's College
Kuper, Mrs	Meerut Hunt Evening Dress
Lang, Mrs Walter	Bride of Lamermoor
Lewin, Mrs Wilfred H	Grecian Lady
Lockhart, Miss Elliott	Angel
Lugard, Mrs E J	Pink Rose
MacGregor, Miss	The Norman Bride
MacGregor, Mrs	Poudree
Mackenzie, Mrs A H	Russian Peasant en fete
Macpherson, Mrs T R M	Carnival Costume
Mantury, Mrs	Marie Antoinette
Mander, Mrs F D	Republique Francaise
Martin, Mrs Gerald	Di Vernon
McVeagh, Miss	The Maid was in the Garden
McIver, Mrs J A	Esmeralda
Meakin, Miss	Caravai
Meiewether, Miss Jessie	Fin de Siecle
Minchin, Mrs H M	In the time of the 1st Empire
Moller, Mrs	Lady Betty
Moore, Mrs	Mary Queen of Scots
Moxon, Miss	Folly
Nugent, Mrs	Silver Queen
Nuthall, Miss	La Rostere
Nuthall, Mrs	Watteau
O'Shaughnessy, Miss	A White Girton Girl
Owen-Owen, Mrs E	Colleen Bawn
Painter, Mrs A C	Snow
Palin, Miss E F	Undine
Parkinson, Miss	Dominoes
Paruck, Mrs Dinshaw J F	Evening Dress
Pearse, Miss Kerr	Q C
Pennell, Miss	Norwegian Fisher Girl
Peterkin, Mrs A	Edinburgh Fish Wife
Phayre, Mrs	Geraldine
Piers, Mrs	Parsee Lady
Pitt, Mrs R B	Summer
Pollen, Mrs A D	Poudree
Porter, Mrs	Morgiana
Pottinger, Mrs	La Comtesse de la Sizeranne
Pottinger, Miss	Fatima
Pottinger, Miss May	Charity Girl
Pottinger, Miss Edith	Mrs Taffy
Quili, Mrs	Esmeralda
Rayment, Mrs	Canada
Reid, Mrs G B	Lady Grizel
Reinold, Miss	Marquise de Rinaldi
Selby, Mrs	Oxford M A
Shuttleworth, Mrs	Bombay Forest Dept. 1891
Shuttleworth, Miss	Huntress of the Black Forest
Smith, Mrs Newnham	White China
Stannard, Miss	Summer
Stoddard, Mrs	The Wearing of the Green
Swan, Miss Gladys	Lydia Languish
Swan, Miss	Olivia Primrose
Tallents, Mrs	Spanish Tambourine Girl
Teed, Miss	Poudree
Teed, Mrs	Night
Thomas, Miss	Night
Tritton, Mrs	French Waiting Maid
Tytler, Mrs R	Poudree
Van Heythuysen, Miss	My Great Grandmother
Van Heythuysen, Miss E	Marguerite (Faust)
Vidal, Mrs	Middy
Walker, Mrs E O	2nd Bombay Lancers
Wenden, Mrs H C E	Admiral of the Fleet, 1791
West, Miss	Relic of the Past
West, Miss E M	Greek Lady
Whitworth, Mrs G C	Griselda de Saluces
Williams, Mrs R	The Pirate Queen
Willoughby, Mrs J	Bologne Fish Wife Holiday Dress
Wickham, Mrs	Snowstorm
Wilkie, Mrs	Poudree
Wilson, Mrs W D	Corsican Peasant
Wilson, Mrs W H	Morning Star
Wodehouse, Miss	Fair Puritan
Wroughton, Mrs R C	Poudree

GENTLEMEN.

Names.	Costumes.
Alexander, Mr	Stable Boy
Anderson, Mr A R	Venetian Gondolier
Anderson, Capt C A	Mephistophles up to Date
Anderson, Mr H R F	Knave of Hearts
Barrett, Mr A	Windsor Uniform
Bauchamp, Mr Willoughby	Ploughman
Bock, the Rev J H	Evening Dress
Beckham, Capt	Mr Ballyhooley Winkle
Bellingham, Capt	Sergeant Dubois, 3rd Zouves
Benn, Lieut R	The Rev Robert Spalding!
Benn, Mr H G	Shadow
Bickford, Capt	Gondolier
Bidgood, Lieut R H A	Heathen Chinee
Blomfield, Maj C J	Officer XX Regt, Period 1890
Blundell, Major-Genl R	Windsor Uniform
Bolton, Lieut	18th Century
Borrodaile, Col G W	(R A) Uniform
Bourke, Surgn-Maj Ulick J	Polish Hussar
Britten, Lieut	A Brigand Chief
Breul, Mr A	Spanish Noble, 16th Century
Brown, Mr R C	Russian Moujik
Brownrigg, Lieut	Black Brunswicker
Brownrigg, Captain, R E	Torreador
Budgen, General	Uniform
Bull, Dr G H	Danish Fisherman
Burke, Dr W H	Breton Peasant
Burness, Dr	Post Boy
Butler, Mr R Fowler	Zoave
Cappel, Mr E L	18th Century
Carey, Mr de Vic	Neapolitan Fisherman
Carter, Captain	Uniform
Chalmers, Mr R C	Huguenot
Charles, Mr F A (C S)	Master of Ballanbrae
Clery, Mr C B L	Constantine Kanaris
Cooke, Dr Theodore	Beefeater
Cooke, Mr H R, C S	Sailor
Cox, Capt E H	Huntsman
Curseljee, Mr M Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy	Khoja
Currie, Col A	"Fra Misericordia"
Dann, Mr H B	Lucifer
De Jersey, Capt R A	Albanian
Dittmas, Lt A R	Evening Dress of the Future
Dixon, Mr A L Hoper	Charles Surface
Dobbs, Major G C	Windsor Uniform
Dobson, Mr Frank	Sir Walter Raleigh
Dodgson, Mr	Harry Esmond
Doig, Mr	Serge

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley and the same special jury:—

THE AHMEDNUGGUR MURDER CASE.

Thomas Foster, a sergeant, and Richard John Blackburn, a lance-sergeant in the Royal Lancashire Regiment, were charged with having, on the night of the 7th August last, at Ahmednuggur, committed the murder of a Mussulman, name unknown, in the Soldiers' Garden in that city. The Hon'ble Mr. Lang, with Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Frere, acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Russell appeared for the defence.

Further evidence was called for the prosecution.

Lance-Sergeant Wynn identified the stick found in the Soldiers' Garden as being his property, it having a number cut out on it. The cane was lent to and used by the first accused on the 7th August.

Colour-Sergeant Moore said he searched the second accused's kit and found stains which looked like those of blood on the prisoner's cap, trousers, and sheet. He did not notice any dust on the trousers. The second prisoner received Rs. 20 as pay on the day of the murder.

Mr. Albert Alpassie, a watchmaker in Bombay, identified the watch found near the deceased's body as one which he had sold to the second accused for Rs. 4. He could recognise it by a stain on the dial plate.

Surgeon-Major Henderson, in charge of the Civil Hospital at Ahmednugger, said he made an examination of the body of the deceased and found four wounds on the head, eight on the face, and one on the chest. The wounds might have been caused by a sword-bayonet. The wounds on the head fractured the skull, and those on the face broke the bones of the nose, the eye, and the forehead, the brain being exposed.

Cross-examined: Some of the wounds on the head might have been inflicted by the back of a sword, but witness did not think those on the face could have been caused by blows given with the hilt of a sword. The wounds could not have been self-inflicted.

To the jury: The wounds were all across the face. They could have been made by any cutting instrument if heavy or long enough.

To the Judge: From the position of the wounds on the top of the head, witness was of opinion that they were inflicted when the deceased was standing, the wounds on the face being probably inflicted when the deceased was lying on his back.

To the Advocate-General: The wounds on the face were so severe that, if the deceased had received one blow across the face, he would have fallen down and not been in the same position to receive another blow.

Surgeon-Major Barry, acting Chemical Analyser to Government, said he had examined the articles sent to him in connection with this case. He found marks of blood upon the strips of handkerchief, the belt, the trousers, the sword, and the sheet.

A few other witnesses were examined, after which the Advocate-General summed up the evidence he had called on behalf of the Crown. It had been conclusively proved, he said, that the prisoners had left the barracks about 9 p.m. under the influence of liquor, and that the two syces had been stopped near the Gardens shortly before gun-fire. The jury had to decide if the prisoners were the sergeants who had stopped those men, as the defence had not attempted to disprove the statement of the syces, and this fact, taken in conjunction with the evidence of the two artillerymen who heard the shrieks near the Gardens, pointed to the prisoners being about the spot at 9-30 p.m. There was ample time for the prisoners to have got back to barracks before the roll was called at 9-55 p.m., but that was not enough to connect the prisoners with the murder. The other circumstances bearing on the matter were the watch and pipe of the second accused and the stick of the first prisoner, which were found near the spot where the man's dead body was found, all these articles being proved to have been in the possession of the prisoners on the 7th August. But in addition to this, they had the blood-stained handkerchief which the first accused pulled out of his sleeve, and the state of which showed that the first accused had wiped his sword upon it, as although no distinct evidence of blood upon the weapon had been given, stains of blood had been found on the sword belt. With regard to the second prisoner, they had the blood-stains upon his trousers, cane, and sheet. As the stains were on the front of the trousers, they would not have come off on the bed of the man on whose cot the prisoner first sat down. The prosecution having proved that the prisoners' property was found near the dead body, and traces of blood were found on the prisoners' clothing the next morning, it was for the jury to say if the prosecution had made out a case that warranted them in finding the prisoners guilty. It was probably intended to be suggested by the defence that the prisoners were set upon in the Gardens, but after hearing the evidence of the syces, he asked the jury to believe that the prisoners, who had no intention of talking life when they entered the Gardens, fell in with the Mussulman, who was of a powerful build, and probably resisted their attempt to search him, and that while Foster drew his sword and cut down the man, the other prisoner held him down. The Mussalman's carpet and pots were found near his body, and his clothes were disturbed; and it was, therefore, more likely that the prisoners, and not the Mussulman, were the instigators of whatever disturbance had taken place. They probably attempted to treat the Mussulman in the same way in which they had treated the syces. The position of the blood-stains on Blackburn's trousers pointed to the presumption that he held the deceased while Foster struck him. If such was the case, both men were guilty of culpable homicide amounting to murder. If the jury thought that Blackburn did not give assistance to the other prisoner, they would have to consider whether Foster alone was guilty of the crime.

Mr. Russell, in addressing the jury for the prisoners, said the case depended entirely upon circumstantial evidence, and that the prosecution had failed to connect the prisoners in any way with the deceased. They were men who had served for many years in the Army without any reproach. They were wearing the Queen's uniform, and the learned counsel felt it to be his duty to put their good character in the forefront of his arguments. He asked the jury to believe that the deceased was a bully, who frequented the gardens in company with the low women who resorted to the place. The accused was a Mahomedan, and the occurrence took place on the night of the first day of the Moharrum, when members of the deceased's community were in the habit of behaving in a very excited manner. Mr. Russell thought the gardeners knew more about the dead man than they had chosen to state in their evidence. With regard to the evidence of the syces, the learned counsel said that they were low-caste Mahrathas, and after what he had elicited in cross-examination, he must ask the jury to disbelieve their statements as confounded, as it was almost incredible that two sergeants would go to the Gardens and molest and attempt to rob the syces. The prisoners might have been to the Gardens for the purpose of meeting the low women, but the learned counsel asked the jury to bear in mind that immorality was no crime in law. His theory was that the syces formed part of a gang of men who assaulted the soldiers; and he made this suggestion for various reasons. The syces had the whole night to make up the story, which they told their *maccadam* in the morning; and further they had minutely described the uniform of the prisoners, which went to show that they had met Foster and Blackburn, and assisted by some other natives, had set upon them. It was very unlikely that the men, if set upon by the soldiers, would have stayed to minutely examine their uniforms, so that their assertion that they saw the soldiers' stripes when in a dark part of the road, was consistent with the presumption that they had set upon the soldiers with the assistance of others. The learned counsel said that, from the instructions he had received, he would ask the jury to believe that Blackburn returned to the barracks alone a long time before Foster, it being recollected that there was only one native witness who had come forward to state that he had seen the two soldiers returning to barracks together. Such evidence, however, the learned counsel remarked, could be obtained for the smallest coin of the realm. Alluding to the disturbed state of the ground around the body of the deceased, Mr. Russell contended it was clear that a number of persons were on the spot, and that the watch and pipe of Blackburn had been forcibly taken from him by the gang of natives, who it was only natural to suppose knew that it was the regimental pay day, and that the soldiers had money about them. There was no evidence to show how the blood came on the sheet, which might have been caused by a discharge of blood from the nose, he using his sheet to wipe his face, having been assaulted. The non-production of Foster's cap showed that there had been a *fracas*, and that the cap had been taken away by one of his assailants. In reference to the marks on the deceased's body, the learned counsel said that when an Englishman attacked an opponent the face was the point he always aimed at; and that it was most unlikely that the marks were made by British soldiers. If the jury believed that Foster had, in the exercise of the right of private defence, got beyond the bounds allowed him when beating back his assailants, he would be guilty only of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Mr. Russell asked the jury to acquit Blackburn, and in considering the case against Foster, asked them to bear in mind his previous good character, and to remember that he was not supposed to know that he was striking only one man when defending himself from attack, he being then in liquor.

His lordship in summing up the case to the jury remarked, that the learned counsel for the defence in his able address in claiming the acquittal of Blackburn, had suggested to them that as the evidence was so unsatisfactory, they should acquit Foster also. The case rested upon circumstantial evidence; but although blood had been shed, the jury should not bring any crime home to the prisoners unless the evidence warranted them in doing so. After alluding to the good character borne by the accused, his lordship said both men were in funds on the 7th August, having received their pay that day; and it was, therefore, to be considered whether it was likely they would set upon natives with the object of robbing them. Alluding to the evidence of the syces, his lordship said that the statements of such native witnesses should be received with the greatest caution when given regarding the action of soldiers; and as a case in point, alluded to the Mhow murder case, in which a soldier was at the present Sessions acquitted and discharged on the statement of his comrades, which flatly contradicted the testimony of a native witness who swore that he had seen the accused shoot the deceased. After commenting upon the material portions of the evidence, his lordship said he hardly thought it probable that the prisoners, either separately or together, could have inflicted the dreadful wounds that were found on the deceased, and pointed out the ill-feeling that existed between various native communities at the time of the Mohurrum, and the precautions that were taken by Government to maintain peace. It was worthy of the consideration of the jury to remember that the sword with which the prosecution suggested the murder had been committed, was not positively stated by the Chemical Analyser to Government to have blood stains upon it. There was nothing to show with what the wounds were inflicted, or whether they were inflicted by the prisoners or not, or what were the circumstances under which the row occurred, or who were concerned in it. In considering their verdict, the jury, his lordship said, should not be influenced by mere suspicion alone, but should give their decision on the facts as proved, bearing in mind the entire absence of any motive on the part of the prisoners for the crime. The case was involved in mystery, and there was no evidence as to what actually took place. In cases of mystery like this, it was impossible to get at the truth regarding the cause for the commission of the crime. His lordship again reminded the jury of the excellent character the prisoners had borne; of the fact that they were in possession of funds, one of them having received money that day, the other being entitled to receive it; of the absence of a motive to commit the crime, &c., and told the jury to give prisoners the benefit of every reasonable doubt.

On the return of the jury into Court after a short consultation the foreman stated that the jury were not unanimous, and that there was no likelihood of their agreeing if they retired again, as six of the jury found Foster not guilty, while two were for a verdict of guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and one of guilty of murder. Blackburn was found not guilty by a majority of eight to one.

His lordship, accepting the verdict of the majority, ordered the prisoners to be discharged, and they were discharged accordingly. At the request of the foreman, his lordship exempted the jury from service for two years.

The Court then adjourned until this (Wednesday) morning.

INDUSTRIES FOR GUZERAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The only importance that Broach at the present time enjoys is comprised in about twelve ginning and three spinning and weaving mills. There was a time when ginning mills in Broach used to make dividends varying from twenty to twenty-five per cent. every year, but the large profits which accrued to the shareholders and individual proprietors in days gone by are not to be had now, notwithstanding perseverance, rigid economy, long hours and the ingenuity of turning out double the quantity of work. The simple reason of the falling off of dividends in this branch of trade is this, that the town is over crammed with this industry, and as a natural consequence cravings for work have led the proprietors into keen competition, and such a race is run between the rival mills for work that ginning rates have dwindled down from rupees fifteen to rupees four per bhar of Kuppas (equal to 24 Broach maunds of 40 seers each). There is always an apish tendency among the present natives to overdo a thing, which is most disastrous. If a person takes to some particular trade after a hard struggle of brain and wealth, his fellow-countrymen are sure to follow him as the flock follows its own leader. Such has been the irresistible fate of the numerous ginning mills here, and I dare say, without laying any special claim to prophesy, that such a fate is sure to overtake the numerous spinning and weaving mills which of late have sprung up like mushrooms all over Guzerat.

But I may recommend to my native brethren (and especially the Parsees, who by imitating their rulers in everything good and great have become one of the most enterprising communities of merchants, not only in this Presidency, but throughout India generally) that besides ginning and spinning and weaving mills there are many other profitable trades in which they can launch their capital to advantage and vie with the best Manufactures of England and America. Guzerat is, I think (Broach particularly), best fitted for the development of such trades and enterprises, inasmuch as the labour here is cheap, and fuel and water (the chief ingredients) can be had in abundance.

It is a fact that for the most trifling thing of our daily use we are indebted to England, and the simple remedy is to establish manufactories in different parts of India, and thus to compete with the commerce of Europe. Thousands and thousands of candies of cotton are annually exported to England by enterprising English and native firms, and the same are returned spun and woven into different varieties of cloth. Again, tons of bones and horns every year are sent to Europe, and even to America, of which buttons, knife-handles and such other things are made. There are a thousand and one articles which are exported to Europe every year which can be manufactured and used here without subjecting the articles to any unnecessary and exorbitant transit charges. What a pity then it is that a country abounding in such ample resources is left for its daily wants to depend on countries thousands of miles distant from it. It is easy to conceive how much trouble and money might be spared were Manufactories like those of England and America started here, thus bringing India to its former affluence and glory.

If some enterprising natives were to start a calico printing press here it would amply pay for the capital laid out. There is one at present in Ahmedabad, and from my own knowledge of that town I can say that the town of Broach is better fitted for such purposes of enterprise on account, as I have said, the cheapness of labour and the good supply of fuel and water. Besides these advantages Broach is situated in the very midst of the articles on which the very existence of such enterprise depends.

Moreover longcloth, muslin and net, which form the chief part of the dress of the major portion of natives (of course here I must say, for the edification of your English readers, that a *dhotee* is only considered a full uniform of a Hindu when he is indoors, but an *angerkha* or white longcloth coat is considered the full uniform when he is out of doors), and which are sold to the worth of millions in India, are manufactured in England. The booted, alpaca-coated and pantaloonedHindus are so few, and such an insignificant class in the estimation of the true, old, orthodox generation, that it is not necessary to speak of them here as a separate class.

Boots and shoes, which are sold by thousands, also come from England, but the materials for these are supplied by India, and are there re-tanned after the modern art of tanning, and are then made into beautiful boots and shoes by machinery. Besides these thousands of bales of leather are exported from here, and the same imported by England to be returned in the shape of beltings and strappings to run the wheels of gins and mills here.

As papers and journals can ill afford space for a string of such examples I refrain from mentioning any more articles that are exported by India and the same imported by England after undergoing the process of manufacture. It would indeed be a grand day for India if all these things, for which India is dependant on Europe, were made in India by native craft and native ingenuity. I hold that to bring India to its former glory and affluence we want more practical things done and spoken in India by our benefactors than grandiloquent and theoretical speeches and addresses.

Let those who wish to see India great and powerful help to develop the industry of the country to its full tenacity, and India will soon regain her lost wealth and rise again to affluence.—Yours, &c.,

NUSSERWANJEE S. GINWALLA,

Broach, Sept. 20.

MR. OSCAR WILDE is decorating a room for Mrs. Langtry in her new house in Pont-st., London. Fans (hand-painted) are to be the chief decorations.

THE HARRIS' POLO TOURNAMENT.

K. O. Y. L. INFANTRY *vs.* WORCESTER REGIMENT (1ST TEAM).

This tie was played off on Monday afternoon. The teams were:—

King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry:—Goal—Private Taylor; Backs—Privates Grocott and Lewis; Half-Backs—Private Green, Lance-Corporal Gillett and Private Kellie; Forwards—Privates Gambol, and Ibbetson, and Corporals Wright, Lodge, and Richardson.

Worcestershire (1st Team):—Goal—Private Carrington; Backs—Privates Gibbs and Knott; Half-Backs—Privates Alldrett, Webb and Shaw; Forwards—Privates Colley, Eagles, Ashfield, Cowles and Callaghan.

The Yorkshire men won the toss and played down the hill with the breeze and sun in their favour. They promptly carried the ball into the vicinity of their opponents' goal at the north end and secured a corner, but could not make much of it and the ball passed out behind the goal. Kicked off by the Worcester goal-keeper the ball was carefully worked down to the south end by Callaghan, but he received no support after taking the leather close up to the goal, and the Yorkshire men repelled the attack. The ball was, however, kept in play for several minutes near the Yorshire goal, Eagles and Colley prettily passing the ball from one to the other; but Grocott and Lewis saved their goal with some good play. Ashfield now got possession of the ball, and passing the backs made a good shot, which sent the ball in to goal-keeper's hands and he kicked it back. The Worcesters continued to press their opponents, and Cole sent the leather once again into the hands of the goal-keeper who had much work to do in the defence of his goal. Finally, after a scrimmage, "hands" were given in favour of the Yorkshire men, who then took the ball down their left wing well into the mouth of the Worcester goal and it passed out. Being put into play again, the Worcesters worked the ball southward and when close up to the Yorkshire goal Webb made a shot and the goal-keeper fisted the ball away. The Worcesters took the leather down their right wing, and after some pretty passing Callaghan got on to it. He took it gently along in spite of all his opponents could do, and scored the first goal for his side amidst ringing cheers, just five minutes before half time was called. Nothing more was done in that period.

Immediately the play was resumed in the second half, the Worcesters carried the ball down to the north end, where they pressed their attack. The Yorkshire goal-keeper finally got hold of the ball and rushed off with it to one side and flung it away. The Yorkshire men then visited their opponents' territory and when within 30 or 40 yards from the goal, they were conceded a free kick for "hands," but the goal-keeper was well prepared for the attack and fisted the ball away. The Worcesters now rushed away with the ball and took it to the other end where Eagles, Ashford and Callaghan kept the ball in their possession and finally drove it through, the successful kick being made by Eagles. There remained but twelve minutes more for play, and within that time Eagles succeeded in kicking a third goal. At the end of the game the scores stood thus—Worcesters, 3 goals; Yorkshire Light Infantry, *nil*.

NORTH LANCASHIRE REGT. VS. CHESHIRE REGT.

North Lancashire.—goal—Private Stannop; Backs—Privates Calvert and Holmes; Half-Backs—Privates Parkinson, Walsh, and Kirby; Forwards—Private Duchworth, Lance Corporal Brannen, Privates Parker, Octor and Mannion.

Cheshire Regiment:—Goal—Private Brennan; Backs—Privates Clifford and Surrall; Half Backs—James, Ellis, and Lieut. Marden; Forwards.—Privates Mathews, Hewett, Holmes, Bates and Pendrey.

The Lancashire men won the toss and their opponents had to play the first half with the sun in their faces. Cheshire were the first to invade their opponents' territory when Mathews made a dash for goal but failed. The 47th then returned the visit, displaying some particularly neat passing whilst carrying the leather down their right wing, but the defence at the Cheshire goal was too much for them, and the ball passed into bye. The 47th then gave the Cheshire backs an exceeding stiff piece of work for about five minutes, when the latter's right wing forwards managed to relieve, and war was waged for some time in the opposite half. The play of Mathews was particularly noticeable. For the remainder of the half Cheshire managed to press, but Stannop had not much difficulty in defending his sticks and the half ended without and score being made.

Ends changed and for the first five minutes the leather did not leave the centre of the ground, neither side having any advantage. A series of visits was then made from end to end and both goal-kepeers were called upon to defend their goals. Ultimately the Cheshire left wing forwards, Bates and Pendrey worked the ball down to the 49th goal and took it to within 10 yards of the goal. Here Hewitt being in his position got an easy opportunity and sent the ball springing through the goal amidst hearty cheers. Two or three minutes later the ball was carried back to the same position, and Matthews placing the ball well in front of the 47th goal, Hewitt again put it through and scored the second goal. Cheshire continued to press and gave Stannop plenty of hot work until call of time. Score—Cheshire 2 goals, 49th 0.

THE POONA HORSE SHOW.

THE Poona Horse Show was opened on Monday. The number of animals exhibited this year is not nearly as large as it was last year, and which is accounted for by the fact that this year the work of selection has been more searching than heretofore, with the result that a considerable per centage were not allowed to enter. Looking at the Show from the point of quality, it may be said that it does not materially differ from those of past years. Some classes, particularly the mares class, have improved, whilst others do not reach the standard of former years. Takingit altogether their has been little rise or fall in quality for several years.

BONA FIDE BREEDERS' CLASSES.

CLASS I.—Branded mares in India, over 14 hands in foal by a Government Stallion and not under 4 years, or if with foal at foot, not under 5 years of age.

	Prize.
Balajee Parwatrao's Gangi	1
Tatia Ganpatrao's Gul Mohor	2
Ganoo Parwati's Anarsi	3
Raojee Nanaji's Maitab	4
Bapujee Rajajee's Gul Mohor	5
Tatia Pandoo's Gul Mohor	6
Rajba Sawlia's Chandrawal	6
Anandram Gulabchand's Bhagee	8

Tukaram Harjee's Kesari, Anundram Gulabchand's Bhagee and Keshao Vithoo's Makhmali received Diplomas.

CLASS II.—Branded Mares in India under 14 hands, same conditions as class I.

Keshawrao Ganpat's Luxmi	60

The other prizes were not awarded.

CLASS III.—Mares, other than country bred, in foal or with foal at foot.

No prizes were awarded there being only one exhibit.

CLASS IV.—Yearling Colts bred in India.

Balu Papu's Young Tam O'Shanter	1
Maruti Luxman's Deo Tam O'Shanter	2
Ganpati Rajaram's Tara	3
Tukaram Ganpati's Zenda	4
Aga Coochicksha's Prince of Wales	5
Baloo Babajee's Moti	6
Malhari Genu's Khandia	7
Ragoo Darkoo's Khandia	8
Sakaram Bapu's Khandia	9

Mr. Ali Abdulla's Victor received a Diploma.

CLASS V.—Two-year-old Colts bred in India.

Shanker Sambia's	1
Vittoo Amrota's Khandoo	2
Rana Yessu's Jawar	3

Rest of the prizes were not awarded.

Mr. F. M. Edwards' Young Tam received a Diploma.

CLASS VI.—Three-year-old Colts bred in India.

Sultanbhai's Jani	1
Wamanrao Bapu's Motia	2

Rest not awarded.

CLASS VII.—Yearling Fillies bred in India.

Tatya Ganpatrao's Laxmee	1
Balee Bapu's Ganga	2
Madhowrao Anajee's Zendi	3
Shunkar Khandapa's Somee	4

Rest not awarded.

CLASS VIII.—Two-year-old Fillies bred in India.

Madhowrow Rakmajee's Piari	1
Bapujee Rangrow's Chandrabhaga	2
Nana Rama's Laxumi	3
Genoo Esoojee's Laxumi	4

Rest not awarded.

CLASS IX.—Three-year-old Fillies bred in India.

Paladas Ramda's Sakri	1
Yesoo Babajee's Parwati	2
Lalchand Balaram's Laxmi	3
Dowlatrao Gunpatraow's Bhagirthi	4
Baba Saheb Dabhade's Luxami	5
Babajee Pundoojee's Laxmee	6
Tatya Uda's Luxami	7
Babajee Bahirjee's Ganga	8
Baburow Anajee's Gangee	9

CLASS X.—Two-year-old Geldings bred in India.

No Prize awarded. Only one animal exhibited.

CLASS XI.—Three-year-old Geldings bred in India.

No Prizes awarded. Only two exhibits.

CLASS XII.—Four-year and over Geldings bred in India claimable at Rs. 400.

No prizes awarded.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

ON Thursday afternoon the Viceroy and a small party left Simla on a trip to the Chor. The rains at Simla are now nearly over, but the trip would have been pleasanter a week or two later. His Excellency, as has been already announced, goes to Kashmir for the first portion of his cold weather tour, and this will be, it is believed, the first time that any Viceroy has made much of a tour in this region. Lord Ripon went to Jammu, but, writes a correspondent, that was merely a march there and back again.

A RANGOON paper touching on the custom of giving rewards for evidence says with reference to Burma:—We do not perhaps, profess to give rewards for giving evidence, but it really amounts to the same thing. In a recent Sessions case Moung Po the sub-divisional officer at Insein, was proved to have given informers who gave evidence Rs. 100. Is this not offering a reward for evidence? Was it not understood when the rewards were given, that the informers would be witnesses? Had they taken the reward, and then refused to give evidence, would not Moung Po, in all probability, have brought them up for cheating! We hope only drawing the attention of the Local Government to this introduction of an ancient vicious custom to Burma will have the effect of putting a stop to it.

THE various discoveries of "important Shakespeare documents" in Stratford which have startled the public during the last few years have resulted in nothing but disappointment. Now, however, the scene is changed to the little Warwickshire village of Snitterfield, where a somewhat tardy find has been made, not of Shakespeare manuscripts, but of a Shakespeare cupboard. This interesting article of furniture, which in strict accordance with precedents, has a pedigree up to the point at which it ends in conjecture, is stated to bear the inscription, made with flat-headed copper nails, "1585, June. I bought it. I sawed it. May, 1586. I nailed it. I carved it.—WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE." Then follows the interesting record "April 23rd. Born 1564." It was not till some paint and blacklead were removed that these words were revealed. Shakespeare's paternal ancestors, as we all know, dwelt at Snitterfield. The most perplexing feature of the case is that the poet, who never troubled himself to claim the authorship of his immortal plays, should have been so careful to forestal any future controversy as to who repaired that cupboard.

THE sons of the German Emperor, according to a Potsdam correspondent of the *Vossische Zeitung*, have carried with them from England a particular love for angling, and have begged permission from their mother to practise the sport at Potsdam. The other day they appeared, for the first time, with their tutor in a boat on the Heilegensee, near the Marble Palace, and began to fish. The day before the fish had been fed, that is, a great quantity of boiled peas had been thrown into the lake at the place where the fishing was to take place, so that the fish assembled there in numbers. The Princes took many, which were put into a net, and taken to the New Palace, where they were fried for the Princes' delectation. The fishing-boats and private boats which are usual on the lake were forbidden to approach within fifty metres of the shore of the New Garden, in order not to spoil the Princes sport.

THE disappointment of the population of Treves which was mentioned last week by a Berlin correspondent, has since, he tells us, increased to general ill-feeling which finds expression in animated newspaper dispute. The citizens of Treves make the clergy responsible for the failure of their speculation. While innkeepers and lodging-house proprietors wait in vain for visitors, large processions are led by priests or nuns to convents, where they spend the night at very little or no expense. The people also complain that the priests sell rosaries, tracts, and pictures, and are annoyed that the railway administration enables pilgrims to leave Treves on the day of their arrival. In the windows of a shop where sacred objects were sold a placard was exhibited with the inscription, "This shop is closed in consequence of clerical competition." A deputation of citizens is said to have asked the Bishop to bring his influence to bear in favour of a change in this state of things, and the priests have been directed to support the citizens in their endeavours.

The housing of the crews in our fighting ships is, Dr. Coppinger tells us, apt to be regarded as of secondary importance compared with the provision of space for carrying the greatest possible quantity of fighting material, and this is an evil which is constantly increasing. Something is done aboard our turret and barbette ships for artificial ventilation by rotary fans; but fresh air, at sea, strange as it may sound, is still found in the Queen's service afloat to be a rather scarce commodity. Dr. Coppinger, who is a fleet surgeon, declares his preference for the apparatus which supplies, that is, drives in, pure air as compared with that which merely exhausts the vitiated air leaving the purer atmosphere to take its place as best it may. Almost equally important and scarcely less urgent is the question of temperature. The present method of warming the men's quarters by means of "bogey fires" is pronounced to be "troublesome, dirty, and dangerous." Dr. Coppinger recommends a system of steam pipes disposed throughout the berthing deck.

HUGH TITUS CRAWFORD, alias Thomas Henry Dillon, was finally examined at Marylebone police-court on Sept 2, charged with obtaining £210 by false pretences from Jane Elizabeth Grousett, a widow. The prisoner, representing himself as Detective-Inspector Hare, of Scotland-yard, persuaded the prosecutrix to part with large sums of money for the purposes, as he alleged, of getting her son, who had been convicted of robbery, out of goal. He also induced the prosecutrix's daughter to marry him. It was now proved that the prisoner had gone through the form of marriage with two other women at Scarborough and Hackney, and they were still alive. He was committed for trial for fraud and bigamy.

MR. F. ELGAR, LL.D., Director of Dockyards, is, it is announced, about to resign that post, which is worth fifteen hundred a year. Mr. Elgar, who was appointed in January, 1886, when it was desired to improve and modify the system of dockyard administration, had special qualifications for his duties. He was brought up in Portsmouth Yard, where, as a young man, he distinguished himself by his abilities, and after being for some time associated with Sir Edward Reed, for whom he edited a quaterly magazine called *Naval Science*, he had a varied experience of mercantile shipbuilding. He was the first Professor of Marine Architecture at the University of Glasgow, whence he obtained his honorary degree.

ONE of the last places in which an error would be looked for (says the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Mercury*) is a Royal warrant. In such a place, however, an error has crept in, and on the strength of it a Major in the Royal Artillery has been improperly granted an additional £50 per annum on his retired pay. The words in the Royal warrant had been inserted without forethought, and have been the subject of protest and considerable correspondence. Eventually the Treasury decided to leave it to the Public Accounts Committe to report to Parliament whether the improper grant should not be disallowed by Parliament. It was apprehended, on the information given by the War Office, that the case affected the possible claims of thirteen officers to a similar extra payment. In fact, however, there are only three other such cases. The Public Accounts Committee now report that they are not prepared to disallow the grant in this case, seeing that the error in the Royal warrant having remained uncorrected during two periods, amounting in the aggregate to five years, it seems possible that officers may have formed expectations based upon the actual wording of the warrant during those periods. But they severely comment "upon the apparent carelessness which caused the error to be committed in the first instance, then to remain some time uncorrected, and, after having been corrected, to be introduced in a fresh issue of the Royal warrant." The consequence, in the case of at least one officer, and possibly of four, is an irregular charge of £50 a year.

THE RUPEE AND FOREIGN TRADE.

AT a meeting of the Bombay Fabian Society on Saturday evening Mr. D. Gostling read a paper on the above subject. After discussing the subject exhaustively the essayist said.

The following are the conclusions at which I have arrived:—

Bi-metallism has a compensatory effect upon the two metals. As both are coinable free on demand at a fixed ratio, when either, owing to the action of the foreign exchanges, becomes slightly the cheaper, the demand of the bullion brokers ceases for the dearer metal and concentrates upon the cheaper, thus lowering the price of the higher and enhancing that of the lower, and keeping the maximum variations of both metals within reasonable limits. The demonetization of silver in 1873 destroyed this compensatory action, and concentrated the currency demand upon one metal "gold," which immediately commenced to appreciate, as was exhibited in the depreciation of silver, agricultural produce, and manufactured goods. As produce and goods remain at their former exchange value as measured in silver, the proof that gold has appreciated in value is absolute.

So long as Bankers are allowed to exercise the monopoly in the business of money lending and financing, so long will they, like all other monopolists, use their opportunities for their exclusive personal gain, as opposed to the interests of the world at large.

The present cry is against the unfair depreciation of silver. But before now the depreciation has been against gold. During the gold scare consequent upon the Californian and Australian discoveries in and subsequent to 1849, the run was upon silver, and gold depreciated in value. The compensatory action of the two metals when bi-metallized was then shown in France being largely denuded of silver, and gold taking its place in the Bank of France. The bankers then saw their chance in depreciating gold and forcing up silver, and had sufficient influence to induce Belgium and India to demonetize gold, the gold mohur being at that time withdrawn from circulation in India and the gold sold. It shows the excellence of the bi-metallic fact and the firm basis upon which it is founded that during all that trying period France, owing to its great wealth, was able to maintain bi-metallism almost single-handed against the world.

Bi-metallism is my hope, and the aspiration of all thinking people who look to the interests of the many producers and consumers, the borrowers, as against the greedy and grasping instincts of the monopolised lenders. But India cannot afford to wait until bi-metallism is re-established, nor is it necessary that she should do so.

All that is needed is for the British Parliament to repeal the Act by which India is forced to coin on demand all silver presented by the banks and merchants.

This repeal will put India into the same currency position as America, England, and the Continental Governments, all of whom while coining gold free on demand have since 1873 stopped the free coinage of the—at present—debased metal silver. The English gold sovereign is the standard coin of India in her foreign exchanges with Europe, and to that extent India is in the same currency position as if her coinage was monometallic gold only, and must be treated in the same way.

That being conceded, the competition of silver with India Council Bills will cease, and the India Office will be placed in the commanding position of naming the price at which it will sell coined rupees at the Indian mints to bankers and merchants, who have to remit rupees to India to make up the balance of trade, and who must purchase them at the price demanded.

The India Office could then if it chose put up the Rupee immediately to 2 shillings the nominal, or to 1s. 10½d., its real par value. Such a sudden rise would cause a revulsion in trade from the sudden rise in prices. I propose to effect the purpose intended by slowly raising the rate by 1-32nd of a penny per week, which will bring the rupee to par value in from three to four years. I show also how any sudden rise due to any American speculation in silver can be met and discounted.

The only objection against bi-metallism put forward by those who in their hearts believe in it and wish for its adoption is that they fear its immediate results.

It will cause a sudden and severe rise in the value of silver up to par, and in the value of all produce and goods in which the world's trade is done up to the rates which were ruling in 1873, when Germany first demonetized silver. This is without doubt a valid objection, in that its tendency is to cause a convulsion in trade. But the real effect of my proposal will be to do away with that objection by causing prices to rise gradually and imperceptibly, and to give time for the new condition of things to adjust itself.

I show that, owing to the silent and hitherto unsuspected influence of the prices of Indian wheat and other grains upon the world markets of those articles, the prices of all farm produce throughout the world, and of all manufactured goods—silver included—produced by the working class who live upon that produce will slowly and imperceptibly but surely rise in value, until the old prices, current in 1873, before the long industrial crisis began are again reached. Thus India, while fighting for her own hand, will reintroduce bi-metallism and all its far-reaching and happy results to the world. India which unknowingly in 1873, as a result of the greedy avarice of the German financiers, induced and emphasized the down grade of the long commercial depression from which the world is now suffering, will of set purpose interpenetrate commerce with new life.

This policy will cause an immense development of prosperity to merchants, producers, and the working classes in all countries, which may last for the next twenty years, and will last until the new conditions have settled down and found their level. Lenders in response to the strong trade demand will get such high rates of interest on their loans as they have not been accustomed to for many years past, so that both lenders and borrowers will rejoice.

But is this a state of things that can be looked forward to with satisfaction by those who have the interests of their follow men at heart? I say emphatically no. When the new conditions have settled down, over production as it is called, the grasping avarice of the usurer as it ought to be called, will have set in, and prices will commence to decline, because no one will be able to continue to do a profitable business at the rents and rates of interest demanded.

Is there no way out of this *impasse*. Certainly there is. The educated Western farmer is already demanding that his government shall lend him money on his land and his wheat at the rate of 2 per cent. interest per annum. He demands that his government shall become his banker, shall step in between him and the man who is ruining him. No agricultural banks for him. His own wealthy government shall lend him money, and he is right. Every government is interested in its producers being in prosperous circumstances. That condition can only obtain by their having advanced to them sufficient funds to maintain themselves while their goods are being grown and made and brought to market, and the government is the only body who can do this at reasonable cost.

Thus we see the germ of the new condition of things about to be evolved. Our existing vast system of credit is based upon gold. It is going to be based upon gold and silver jointly. Concurrently with this expansion of the world's currency, rich governments are going to base their note issue upon the useful products of the earth, no longer exclusively upon gold and silver, but upon land and houses, upon the whole range of the fruits of the earth in process of being brought to market, upon coals and metals, upon cloth and silk and leather and clothes and boots.

When the British Government advances its Bank note issue at 4 and 3 per cent. on the security of farm and manufactured goods, all competing bankers will be forced to reduce their rates of discount to the same amount. This note issue will be greatly enlarged during harvest time when farmers are most in need of advances, and restricted during the remainder of the year.

In the course of years wise governments will see to their advantage gradually to reduce their discount rate to 2½, 2, 1½, and may be less, per cent., competing private bankers of course having to follow suit, for the government of the country will in the long run only require a sufficient rate of interest to pay the cost of the establishments and buildings employed.

This then is the tendency of things I see in the immediate future. The Democracy are being educated at the public schools. When they see that the way out of the clutches of the banker is government competition with his business, his monopoly is practically gone and we shall breathe freely. It will then be found that as the bank note issue becomes more and more safely based upon the value of the actual produce of the country, metallic coins will gradually but surely go out of circulation for all except pence and shillings, and the precious metals, no longer needed for the purpose of keeping the usurer's grip on our possessions, will continue in demand only in the arts and for objects of beauty and use.

It may be objected that such Government advances will cause an undue rise or inflation of prices, and that competing nations will step in with cheap imports spoiling our internal trade, and that such imports will have to be paid in gold. I do not think that that will be the effect of this new policy, and for one sufficient reason, among others, that democracy is nothing if not international. Whatever is found to be to the good of England will be eagerly and immediately adopted by all England's neighbours. We have hitherto had assignats and green backs thrown recklessly and unprovidently to the people during critical times of war when the very existence of one's own country was at stake. But we have never yet seen a note issue carefully husbanded during the time of profound peace, and used by the Government for the sole purpose of providing a safe and inexpensive means of bringing goods to market, of doing away with the myriads of intermediaries and middlemen who eat up the vitals of trade, and take from the working classes the profit that of right belongs solely to them. We have never yet seen a note issue used by the Government for the legitimate purpose of assisting in the processes of storage and distribution, and faithfully withdrawn again from circulation immediately that those processes have been completed.

THE ROSS CHEATING CASE.

DUNCAN GERSON ROSS, was again brought up at the Esplanade Police Courts, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, by Superintendent J. MacDermott, A Division, on charges of cheating by personation, pretending to be Mr. J. M. Campbell, Collector of Customs, Bombay, and attempting to cheat by personating Colonel Forjett, Marine Battalion, Messrs. Treacher and Co., Fort, Bombay, on August 25th and September 4th. Evidence was led on the second charge when Colonel Frederick Forjett, Marine Battalion, appeared and deposed that he had not forwarded any order to Messrs. Treacher and Co., for a case of brandy, and denied ever signing such an order.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

It is pleasant to find the tone of extreme cordiality with which the majority of the French press refer to the visit of the squadron of Admiral Gervais to Portsmouth, the Anglophobes being in a small minority. What gives value, says the *Temps*, to our expressions of friendship is that they are carefully guarded against those exaggerations which are void of sense. "Everyone declares that it is good and profitable to attest that there is no cause of conflict between France and England, that the two countries have it at heart to live in peace and harmony, and that neither nourishes views nor subscribes to engagements that may eventually place them in a state of hostility." The object of the invitation given to the French Fleet, concludes the *Temps*, is to show to Europe that we are prepared to follow our policy with free hands. Our excellent contemporary, the *France Militaire*, takes amiss the remark we made that it was an Anglophobe, which, as it says with great good sense, was not a compliment; but we had its article before us as we wrote, in which it chose to make a violent attack upon England. The *Progres Militaire* reproduces our criticism. As to the *Revue du Cercle Militaire*, it is almost overcome with the festive rejoicings which have spread over Europe from Cronstadt to Portsmouth, and remarks that Admiral Gervais' seamen have given proof of excellent stomachs.

In the *Yacht*, M. Weyl says that if the visit of the French Squadron deserves attention in France, a visit to the Naval Exhibition is a necessary corollary. Passing over the amusements, which nevertheless interested him, he describes the picture galleries, wherein, dominated by the great figure of Nelson, in the history of the British Navy from the time of the Armada to the present day. Looking at the models, he noted the care we bestow upon the protection of our guns, and by the fact that we have not adopted the high superstructures seen in certain French ships,—the *Hoche*, for example. He speaks of the exhibition of guns as most interesting, and remarks upon the advantage of the exhibitors showing their protections together, instead of these being scattered about as in the French Exhibition of 1889. He was struck by the fact that there is no lack of air or light at the Exhibition, and that he was himself able to handle a quick-firing gun without giving either his name or his profession. In the comparatively restricted space, he says, it may be seen how everything that relates to the sea is popular with English people, what a number of labourers live by the naval industry, and what strength the United Kingdom draw from its merchant fleet and its Navy. The proof becomes living, he adds, when, leaving the Exhibition, one descends the river to Greenwich, traversing maritime London in the midst of a forest of masts and vessels of every kind.

The uniform question has been settled, and, so far as we can learn, satisfactorily. Nor have we any reason to doubt that when the new regulations are made public they will meet with other than general approbation. The two points upon which the *Army and Navy Gazette* has always insisted are that the undress coat and the strips on the cuff for denoting rank must be retained. In the *Illustrated London News* this week there are two pictures which exhibit plainly the value of the undress coat: one is the scene of the reception of Admiral Gervais by Lord Clanwilliam, the other the ball at Southsea. If the jacket had been substituted for this garment the epaulettes would soon have disappeared also, which would have been a great pity. But the service was practically unanimous in disapproving of the proposed change on stronger and less sentimental grounds. As to doing away with the stripes on the cuff to denote rank, which were introduced in 1856 by Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Alexander Milne, a proposition with less to recommend it has seldom come before our notice. The alterations which have been sanctioned seem likely to conduce to economy as well as uniformity, and this in itself is a recommendation.

The visit of the French naval officers to the dockyard and Whale Island was one of the most significant features in the programme of entertainment. Certainly nothing that was done or seen struck the correspondents of the foreign newspapers with the force that this exhibition of sea-power did. The contrast to the methods to which they are accustomed abroad was most marked. They were not only asked to see everything—even the tightly closed rooms of the torpedo school-ship being thrown open to them—but they were encouraged to ask questions about everything they saw. As he gazed at the piles of gun-mountings in reserve, one of the strangers exclaimed: "It must mean almost an unlimited expenditure of money, all this that you show us; but then, what fools your countrymen would be if they grudged the money, so long as it is well spent!"

The rate of construction of some of the new vessels had a special interest. The *Centurion*, second-class battle-ship, was laid down in April, and was to have been completed by April, 1894; at the rate she is now progressing, it would not be surprising if she were to hoist the pennant for the Manœuvres of 1893. The *Crescent*, a sister to the *Royal Arthur*, was laid down in October last, and will, it is said, be finished in October. First-class cruisers in 12, and battle-ships in 18 months, is a rate of construction entirely unprecedented, and if successfully carried out will introduce a new factor into naval war. The old notion was that owing to the time taken to build ships now-a-days, and the way they would be used up in action, wars would be short and sharp and nobody would have time to replace the loss. "The decision of the struggle will depend," said an American writer, "upon the ships ready on the rupture of the peace." But at this rate of construction that dictum is absurd.

A Danish account of the Battle of Copenhagen in 1801, which appears in the September number of the *Cornhill Magazine*, is worthy of careful perusal by all who are interested in the history of the Royal Navy. It contains, as might be expected, many interesting details not to be found in English versions, and it records several instances of individual heroism of Danish officers and men. In doing full justice to the valour and efficiency of the British squadron, it enhances the merit of the stubborn defence of the Danes, regarding which Nelson said, "The French and Spanish fight well, but they could not have stood for an hour such a fire as the Danes had done for more than four." On one point the opinion of the Danish writer will, probably, be controverted. He considers Nelson's famous letteer to the Crown Prince a *ruse* to gain time in which to extricate his ships from their critical position, and not a proposal dictated solely by humanity. Some useful explanatory notes are appended to the article.

Prince George of Wales has gone to Copenhagen, and it is strage that, although a sailor, he should be accompanied by a military instead of by a naval officer. On this matter, "Flag Officer" writes to the *Army and Navy Gazette*:—"In spite of the fact that the Crown Prince of Italy, during his recent visit, was shown over the dockyards and shipbuilding establishments, both public and private, no British naval officer was detailed to attend him during his stay. When her Majesty received the French officers the other day, there was only one British naval officer present, but several soldiers. Now, I notice that no less than three of our Princes are cruising about the Continent with military officers in attendance on them. I do not suppose that naval officers are particularly anxious for this duty, but it is distinctly a slight upon our service that, being a Naval Power, things should be ordered as they are."

The naval correspondent of the *Temps* at Portsmouth speaks of the admiration shown for the *Marceau*, seen either at the bows or the stern, with her beautiful lines, full of majesty, breathing maritime strength, and showing what she can do in a heavy sea. In this respect, he says, she is superior to the English vessels present, which have too little freeboard and are easily swept over at the bows. The critics are agreed, he tells his readers, that she is a formidable engine of war, but all remark that her battery of 14-cm. guns is insufficiently protected, and that she would be swept by shells charged with the new explosives. He judges it necessary to reduce the calibre of the battery guns, and to give them the protection which has been adopted in England.

There are many rumours about impending visits of the squadron of various nations; but so far as can be ascertained, none has yet been definitely settled. An Italian Fleet will, it is reported, escort the King of Italy to these shores next year, and the Italian sailors will certainly receive a hearty welcome whenever they come. The German Emperor is reported to have invited the British Squadron to Kiel, and the President of the French Republic to have issued a similar invitation to Cherbourg; but so far we doubt if either of them have been accepted.

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CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE is used in the London and Paris Hospitals, for affections of the *Stomach, Liver,* and *Intestines,* and for **Indigestion, Anæmia, Consumption, Diabetes, Dysentery**; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from *Tumours, Cancerous Affections,* and **all wasting diseases** whenever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.

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Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness,** and **Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds,** with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal affections,** and **difficulty** in **Expectoration,** are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

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NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S	CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S	THE "PALL MALL"
Square Bottle. Square Bottle.	Superior Quality, Old Matured.	11 Years Old. 11 Years Old.
SQUARE BOTTLE. It is certainly one of the finest Brands of Scotch Whisky we have ever had the opportunity of tasting. *Vide Sportsman.*	REGISTERED N366437. **HEART BOTTLE.** Free from Fusel Oil. Mellow & Mature.	**GRAND LIQUEUR** Certificated by JOHN CLARK, Ph D. F.C.S. F.I.C.
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CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY; this is therefore to caution consumers to Carefully Examine the Corks and Capsules to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

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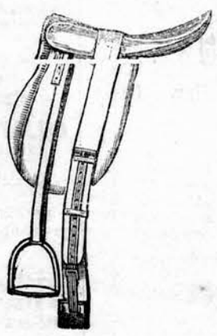

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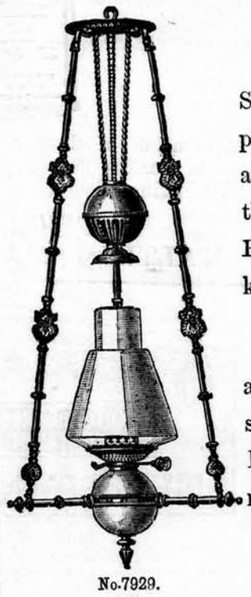

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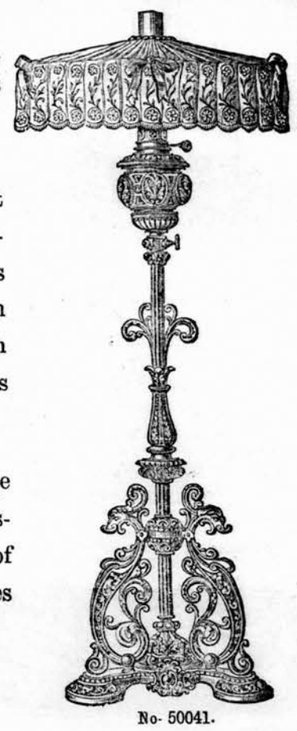

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London Medical Record says:—"It is retained when all other Foods are rejected."

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DR. MENIST'S Perfect Pebbles are cut on approved Scientific principles at right angles to the axis of the crystal. In *Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebble Spectacles* it is not only the Pebbles which are perfect, special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

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These are made specially for gentlemen; the extra branch to turn down behind the ears, making them firmer on the face than the single temples, but ladies cannot wear them with any comfort on account of their catching the hair.

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These are intended specially for ladies, and can be removed easily without catching the hair. The illustration represents a pair for hypermetropia, but by placing the bridge a little lower and slightly altering the plane of the lenses, they are equally suitable for myopia.

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This form is recommended for near-sighted gentlemen when glasses require to be used constantly. Though very light, they are firm on the face.

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This kind of frame is made to suit those who only require spectacles for reading, writing, or distinguishing objects at a short distance. The pantoscopic frame allows of the Wearer looking over the lenses without moving the spectacles.

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Gold	Rs.	50
Tortoise Shell, Gold Mounted	"	22, 25
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Folders are handy for occasional use, but for steady work of any kind spectacles are the most comfortable.

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ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness; Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are Facts testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

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PULVERMACHER'S ELECTRIC GIRDLE,
Price Twenty-five Shillings,
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PULVERMACHER'S ELECTRIC GIRDLE,
Whilst powerful enough to deflect a needle across the Atlantic Ocean, is so harmless that a child can wear it without discomfort, and for RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, and NEURALGIA it acts like a charm. Testimonials for TORPID LIVER, INDIGESTION, and NERVOUS DEBILITY have been received by thousands at
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